INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,371—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1898.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
BAILEY'S HOTEL
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE)
Contains over 250 Apartments, Furnished with all Modern Luxury, Two Minutes from the Park, Kensington Gardens, Imperial Institute, and in the Midst of the Fashionable Quarters.
Moderate Tariff.
GLOUCESTER ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th July.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	13th "
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wilmer	20th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	27th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5297	C. Gadd	10th "
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wilmer	17th "
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
*M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	8th "
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th "
*M.L. SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	22nd "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th "

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only Hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS leave BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th July, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Castanzo	3,810	1st Aug. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,312	1st Sept. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	10th Aug. 1898.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Sept. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 980	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	21st Aug.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 26th, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrocher	2nd Aug. 1898.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
YARRA	4,2[illegible]	X	25th Aug.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

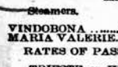
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,



BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, at interest to be learned on application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purpose registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE, minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES Kept for safe custody and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

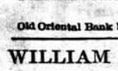
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Comfort of Passengers.

CIRCULAR TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

ORIENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, all with [illegible] Currency as all places of interest.

ALL [illegible] with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all [illegible] Ports and Cities.

REDUCED FARES to Railway employés, Family Parties [illegible]

[illegible] issued and Tickets Vouched.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Stations via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE POLICIES issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued on [illegible] Bank, Limited, for the convenient transmission of money brought [illegible] Currency.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates. CURRENCY [illegible] and Rs. 1,000 [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th Aug., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd August, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,459 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 4th August, calling at Karrachi, Jask Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Bahrein, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 11th August, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 2nd Aug., calling at Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,976 tons, on or about 4th Aug., calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 30th July, 1898.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 30th July, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 30th July, for Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa and Lamoo in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents

Bombay, 29th July, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms, Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED,

AN EDITOR, for a daily paper published in India. Practical experience essential, None but Europeans need apply. Applications with Copies of Certificates and references, which will not be returned, should be sent to

"Z,"
Care of Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Bankers, Bombay.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, &c., yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for [illegible] for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF CHEMICAL GALENICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

NEW CATALOGUE OF DRUGS & CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, SCIENTIFIC, ELECTRICAL, & CHEMICAL APPARATUS, PATENT MEDICINES, PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, &c., &c.,

NOW READY.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

APPLY EARLY!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

PORTRAIT

OF

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S

Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club

WHISKEY

By all Wine Merchants.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW

"ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS have more than Doubled DURING 5 YEARS and now exceed

Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager
BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	23	15
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Saltrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for [illegible] Rs.

Veterinary advice at 10 Soundness [illegible] 5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

PENSION

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

Beg to call attention to their fine Selection of Goods,

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,

CONSISTING OF

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
FANCY LEATHER GOODS,
ART METAL WORK.

LADIES' AND GENTS' DRESSING CASES AND BAGS,

WRITING CASES AND DESKS,

E.-FISH EATING KNIVES AND FORKS,
E.-P. DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,
&c., &c., &c.

ALL OF GUARANTEED QUALITY AND RECENT DESIGN.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NEW BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA 1898

OUR NEW DRUG LIST (just published) shows at a GLANCE the ALTERATIONS, ADDITIONS and PRINCIPAL CHANGES of the above Pharmacopœia.

FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE PROFESSION.

N.B.—We can supply the preparations of the New Pharmacopœia.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£338,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.

Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date.....£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,

1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CIGARS,

THE LATEST NOVELTY

ARE

"RATTAILS"

MADE IN 3 SIZES No. I, No. II & No. III; 6, 7 and 8 inches long. THEY are long and thin CHEROOTS with Reed Mouth Pieces, Smoke Deliciously Cool and should be given a trial by every smoker.

	No. I,	No. II,	No. III.	
SUMATRA RATTAILS	Rs. 35,	Rs. 30,	Rs. 25,	per 1000
INDIAN RATTAILS	Rs. 17-8,	Rs. 15,	Rs. 12-8,	per 1000

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ld.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.

Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

RICHARD LIPP & SOHN,

STUTTGART,

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF ALL THE ROYAL COURTS OF E[illegible]

RECIPIENTS OF GOLD MEDALS AND A[illegible] ALL THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBI[illegible]

ESTABLISHED OVER 65 [illegible]

The Square Pianofortes Manufactured by these [illegible] turers are well known in India and have for years pas[illegible] merits. Of this manufacture we obtain regular shipm[illegible] ing style of Piano and which we can with confidence instrument that will give entire satisfaction to the credit to our recommendation.

OVERSTRUNG SQUA[illegible] PIANOFORTE.

SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED FOR THE CLIMATE

On the American System. The casing is of American Walnut, and is screwed and brass bound. Sympathetic or Overstrung Scale; American system of constructed with a fine polished Iron Frame throughout

CASH RS. 875.

On the Hire-Purchase System {For 12 Months, Rs. 8[illegible] For 24 Months, " 4[illegible]

MARCKS AND CO., LI[illegible]

BOMBAY AND POONA

LONDON & LANCAS[illegible] LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected [illegible] most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885	73,48,020	14,76,426	53,28,570
1896	1,58,50,446	39,09,890	2,07,07,56[illegible]

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has nearly tr[illegible] whilst the Funds have almost quadrupled, which remarkable expansion affords conv[illegible] testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid [illegible] in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

(ESTABLISHED 1858).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON

(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE)
THE WORLD MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, FIRE, and MARINE RISKS

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

"DOCTOR ADVISES"

FOTHERGILL'S Madonal for Liver.
MUNK'S Balsam for Asthma.
MUNK'S Codlactone for Wasting.
MUNK'S Pulmonicon for Cough.
SQUIBB'S Dysentery Drops for Dysentery.
SQUIBB'S Ague Specific for Fevers.
PETER'S Brain Panacea for Overwork
HERMIT'S Satarana Salve for Dhobie's Itch.
HERMIT'S Brassicon for Pains.
ST. MARK'S Restorative Beads for the Blood.

FROM MADON, SONS & CO., CHEMISTS
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIFE ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES
AND
FIDELITY INSURANCE
GRANTED ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS
PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITED POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	FEATURES.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0	[illegible]
At age [illegible]	[illegible]
At [illegible]	[illegible]
At [illegible]	[illegible]
At age [illegible]	[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

ND MATHE- STRUMENTS.

Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.
Easel Plates.
Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Cartridge Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Tracing Sectional Paper.
Engineers' Glazed Papers
for Ferro-Prussiate Process.
Ferro-Prussiate Papers.

MATERIALS.

Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Flash Sticks.
Pallettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Prepared Panels.
Tinted Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.
Easels.
Sketching Stools.

RICE LISTS ON ATION.

Despatch Boxes.
Cash Boxes.
Sundries.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.)

THE BOMBAY and KARACHI DEPOTS of this Society will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 1st August, COCOANUT DAY.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe). Rs. 15
Single Copy .....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Church Gate, Fort.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS is to give Notice that Mr. FREDERICK WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN has been APPOINTED ENGINEER and MANAGER of the Bombay Gas Company, and will assume charge on 1st August, 1898.

LOUIS PENNY, M. INST. C. E.,
Engineer and Manager, Bombay Gas Co., Ld.
Bombay, 30th July, 1898.

PHILLIPS & Co., LD.

THE COMPANY'S HEAD OFFICES have been TRANSFERRED to ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, Fort, from 25th inst., and all communications should be sent to that Address.

The PHARMACY and GENERAL BUSINESS of the Company will be carried on in the NEW PREMISES from MONDAY, August 1st.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
NOTICE *RE.* COAL TENDERS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, near Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Tenders for the 28th August, 1898, for the SUPPLY of 74,000 Tons of COUNTRY COAL required for the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, to be delivered in the following approximate Monthly Quantities:—

	Tons.		Tons.
October 1898	5,000	May 1899	7,000
November 1898	7,000	June ,, ...	3,000
December 1898	,,	July ,, ...	2,000
January 1899	,,	August ,, ...	2,000
February ,, ...	7,000	September ,, ...	7,000
March ,, ...	7,000	October ,, ...	7,000
April ,, ...	5,000		
		Total	74,000

It will be optional with the Agent to vary the monthly requirements as given above.

The coal must be of the best quality free from dust, stone, earth or other impurities, also free from dampness.

Tenderers should quote the price per ton delivered into wagons for despatch by rail to Agra and Cawnpore respectively, of best steam coal.

Tenderers to be despatched in full truck loads of 300 maunds of coal.

Tenders will be received only on the Company's Form, which together with Specifications can be had on application to the Agent. Price Rs. 2 per copy. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for 74,000 Tons Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.
New General Offices, Bombay, 29th July, 1898.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Unique, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 200 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Ties, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1886 and 1896, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1893 and 1895, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe). Rs. 15
Single Copy .....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Church Gate, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,

AFTERNOON CONCERT
IN THE TOWN HALL,
ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 4TH, at 5-30 P.M.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. COLLETTE and the OFFICERS, some Members of the Band of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry will assist the Society.

1. Chorus.....O Lovely May .....E. German.
2. Violin Solo.....Scene de Ballet .....Ch. de Beriot.
Mr. ANDERSON.
3. Part Songs..... (1) Rest, Dearest Rest..Kucken.
(Male Voices only) (2) A Vintage Song.....Mendelssohn. (With String Orchestra)
4. Solo .....La Serenata.....Tosti.
Miss MOORE.
Violin Obligato.....Mrs. Collie.
5. Part Song .....The Silent Land .....Gaul.
(Female and Male Voices) .....(Unaccompanied)
6. Solo .....Behut dich Gott (Der Trompeter von Sakkingen).....Nessler.
Mr. YOUNG.
(With String Accompaniment)
7. Chorus.....The Miller's Wooing .....Faning.
(With String and Wood Wind, Orchestra).
Honorary Conductor—Lieut.-Col. MARTIN.

Tickets sold at the door or can be obtained previously at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually suppressing injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-ed remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's health and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. BUHARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
FOOCHOW.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
HAMBURG.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 on which interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 53:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of [illegible]
Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, [illegible]
bourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened with the [illegible] and Paris, Calcutta and New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened on Daily Balances, and Interest is allowed [illegible] Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing Rooms and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit Valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT. per Annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:
[illegible] DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances [illegible] for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
[illegible] 2½ per cent. per annum.
[illegible] 2 per cent. per annum, or any of its Branches [illegible] in London, during the [illegible] DENTIAL compound
[illegible] ENCY charge
[illegible] annum [illegible] below
[illegible] upon all [illegible] NOTES are [illegible] don Stock
[illegible] ford, [illegible] Bank.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.
No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision. Engraving (inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona

---

RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES Can be fitted to any ordinary Wooden wheels at strictly moderate prices. W. H. THORNS and Co., BOMBAY and SECUNDERABAD.

JOHN ROBERTS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.—AXMINSTER PILE CARPETS. These Luxurious Carpets are made seamless with handsome borders, are rich and velvety and unequalled for durability.

UPRIGHT PIANO.—By Bluthner, and a SYMPATHETIC PIANO, Excellent condition, offered cheap.—PIANOFORTE DEPOT., Opposite Charni Road Station, Queen's Road.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used to the most tender Infant. Per tin As. 12 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Mr. A. C. Herbert's Valuable Furniture, Plateware, Glass and Crockeryware, etc., at Nawab's Bungalow, Nesbitt Lane, below Cliff vant Bridge, to be SOLD, to-morrow.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. C. M. Banaji's Surplus Furniture, Piano, Plateware, Glass and Crockeryware, etc., at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, at 1 P. M., to-day.

---

6 FOR Rs. 2-8.—WASHING TIES "for Tying a Bow." Light Fancy Tints, Tartan Plaids, Bright Stripes, etc. A new stock just to hand.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

DON'T FAIL to VISIT our SALE. Rare Bargains in Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware, Plateware, Fancy Goods and Toys. Thousands were satisfied.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a thoroughly experienced MILL MANAGER for Ahmedabad. Apply RALPH DOUSE and SONS, Limited, Bombay.

WANTED, A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER to proceed to JAPAN, in the service of a first-class Mercantile Firm. Apply stating terms, including board and lodging, to No. "92," care of this paper.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ALUMINUM VESSELS for the KITCHEN as made at the School of Art, Madras. Agent for this Presidency.—S. M. RUTNAGUR, 27, Medows St., Bombay.

ELYSIAN HALL, Military Square, Nos. 17, 18, 21, Fort. A fine Dining House. Undertakes sending meals to offices or private houses. Pastry, Iced Puddings to order; also iced fresh meat, fish, fruits, &c., in and out of Bombay. Charges very moderate.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE only firm in India which make new Combs and new Cylinders or Barrels to Musical Boxes, charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Sub Officer and Seoy to Rajah Venegopal Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwala and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its certificate. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or any sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furnitvre of English an Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

RAIN and CLOUDS do not interfere with our STUDIO PORTRAITURE. Best results produced in Cloudy Weather.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1902, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at the Godowns, at Mazgaon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs.4-12-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Carding etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5 only.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. [illegible] per year, including Postage, Re-mail Subscription, Rs. [illegible] per year, including Postage.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses, sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Rs. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive Contains valuable Information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

---

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India, and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price Annas 4. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

"SANTALINE."—A Scientific preparation of Indian Herbs and Pure Oil of Sandalwood. This always succeeds well, after the failure of Matico, Cubeb, and other such Remedies.—D. FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists, 30, Medows Street, Fort.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Milliners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 23, Apollo Street.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PRINCESS LIQUEUR WHISKY.—The most delicious WHISKY ever imported to India. Rs. 20 per dozen. Rs. 22 for 3 dozen and upwards. From Messrs. D. BYRAMJEE, F. & Co., Mody Bay, Goa Street Bombay.

RECEIVED Ornamental and Plain Musical Chairs from Rs. 40, to Rs. 200 each. Fancy Musical Crust Stands from Rs. 20, to Rs. 100, each.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS. Price, to Subscribers for the manner of various other great [illegible] B. V. K. H. PHIPPS, Esq., As. 8. Postage Annas 4. To be had [illegible] this office.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS
FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

	Rs. a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE .....Nett per lb.	1 0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I..... „	0 15
Do. No. II ..... „	0 14
Do. No. III ..... „	0 12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE ..... „	0 12
PEKOE DUST ..... „	0 10
PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... „	0 8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co., Grimsby Carbolio Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS
15, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
[illegible] BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
[illegible] and Co., Ld., Bombay.
[illegible] and Co., Calcutta.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto carried on between Messrs. RATANJEE BYRAMJEE GHANDHEE and RATANJI JAMSHEDJI RATNAGAR, under the name of "R. B. Ghandhee and Co." and "R. J. RATNAGAR" has been DISSOLVED as from the 30th day of June, 1898, and that the business of commission agents up to that date carried on under the name of "R. B. GHANDHEE and Co.," is being henceforth and will hereafter be carried on by the said Ratanjee Byramjee Ghandhee alone under the name of "R. B. Ghandhee and Co.," and that the export business up to that date carried on under the names of "R. J. Ratnagar" is being thenceforth and will hereafter be carried on by the said Ratanji Jamshedji Ratnagar alone under the name of "R. J. Ratnagar."—Bombay, 28th July, 1898.

RATANJEE BYRAMJEE GHANDHEE.
RATANJI JAMSHEDJI RATNAGAR.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 30th July, 1898, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1898.
2ND.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one, who is eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th July, to 13th August, 1898, both days inclusive.

AND NOTICE is also hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 30th July, 1898, at 2-15 P.M., immediately after the Fifteenth Ordinary General Meeting is over to transact the business notified to Members por separate Circular posted to them.

By Order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th July, 1898.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

CUTHBERT ANTHONY FRASER, late District Superintendent of Police, Amraoti District.
EDULJEE JEHANGIRJEE DUBASH alias Parak, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant.
MADHAVRAO VISHVANATH FADKE, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
KATE VOKINS, late Lady Superintendent of H. H. the Maharani's Girls' School, Mysore.
KASHIBAI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
MOTHABHOY GANPAT, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
DAVID CHRISTIE, late European Foreman in the employ of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay.
PANDURANG XABLO COLLOPO alias BISSUE, late of Goa, Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his Office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 9th July, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 121 OF 1897.

VASSANJEE MUNJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Girgaun Back Road, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

RAGHUNATH MUKUND, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Khetwady, outside the Fort .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of September, 1897, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of August, 1898, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff an I Defendant in the following properties, viz.:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land forming portion of Survey No. 86, together with Gymkhana Hotel Bungalow and four houses standing thereon, situate at Lanowli Taluka, Maval, Poona Zilla, bounded as follows:—On the East and North by the property of Rastonjee Sorabjee Kharas; on the South by the property of Dinshaw Dhanjeebe Dalloe, on the West by the portion of plot Nos. 25 and 26 hereinafter described, which premises are now in the occupation of the Defendant Raghunath Makund and his tenants.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land forming portion of Survey No. 86 and 1 known as plots 25 and 26, situate at Lanowli Taluka, Maval, Poona Zilla, bounded as follows:—On the East and South by the premises belonging to the said defendant hereinbefore, firstly described, on the West by the passage and beyond it by the property of Rastonjee Sorabjee Kharas, on the North by the property of Dinsha Shapoorji Dalias, which premises are now in the possession of the defendant Raghunath Mukund.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of loam land forming portion of Survey No. 98, measuring East to West 265 feet in length, and North to South 631 feet in breath, being 10 Acres in area, situate at Tuogerli, Maval Taluka, Vadgaon Tukdi, Poona Zilla, and bounded as follows:—On the East, South and West by the property of Dhondujr Guru Arjungir Gosawi, and on the North by the property of Chinta Gangadhar Vadekar, together with passage 10 feet by 1525 feet, on the south side thereof, which premises were formerly in the possession of Robert Frederick and William Frederick, and now of the defendant Raghunath Mukund.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land being survey No. 5, containing by admeasurement 6171 square yards, situate on the West side of the Lanowli Bazaar Road, at Lanowli Taluka, Maval Tukdi, Vadgaon Zilla, Poona, with the bungalow and out houses standing thereon, bearing Municipal No. , and bounded on the East by the property of the Railway Company, on the West by the property of Temuljee Shett, North by the Bazaar Road, South by the property of Sadhoo Patel, which premises formerly were in the occupation of Robert Frederick, and now of the defendant Raghunath Mukund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Mr. MADHAVJI VIKJI, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 18th day of June, 1898.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Frs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interest or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. Interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL ..... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.
Bankers.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ld. UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AG[illegible]

LIBERAL INTEREST allow[illegible] COUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS. [illegible]

[illegible] in the World.

T. K[illegible]

"ORION" BRAND OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.

SOLE IMPORTERS
FOR WESTERN INDIA.

LATHAM & CO., BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in

...SURANCES.

...NIVERSAL LIFE ...SURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

THE CHEAPEST POSSIBLE FORM OF LIFE ASSURANCE,

Under which every man should Insure.

Rs. 5,000 payable at death. To cover the above, the following very small monthly payments must be made :—

Age next Birthday.	Premium.		
20.....	Rs. 10	0	0
25.....	,, 11	0	8
30.....	,, 12	4	8
35.....	,, 13	12	0
40.....	,, 15	10	0

A Copy of the NEW PROSPECTUS, containing Rates for other Amounts, and all information regarding Life Assurance, will be furnished on application to

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,

...gents and Secretaries,

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND CO.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS

ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly NINE Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

W. E. HILL,
Acting Secretary.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

A WORD TO MOTHERS ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.

Extract from the *Housewife Annual, 1896-7.*

"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!

"*Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., of Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.*

"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is now deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well-known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish ... Prussia, it is also stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect unison between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. Further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the question, has been given in the ..., edited by Dr. George J. ..., which states that the starch ... after cooking no evidence ... can be detected by the ... doing away in this par... with the objection that ... starch are not digested by ... : and the fact that ... ve been brought up ... d, with the best ... proof of the cor... the *Lancet*, indorses ... well-known ... in praise ... t doc...

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 9·3m., 9·35s. Low water, 1·51m., 2·58s.

P. and O. s.s. Shannon, with English mails of 15th instant, due to arrive at daylight.

Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Green Street, 2 p.m.

Wilson Philological Lecture, University Hall, by Dr. Mackichan, 5-15 p.m.

B. V. A., Cinderella Dance, Club Rooms, Apollo Bunder, 9 p.m.

Aryan Social Union, lecture People's Free Reading Room, at 8-30 p.m.

Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Parsee Gymkhana, 1-30 p.m.

Independent Cricket Club vs. Royal Indian Marine Cricket Club (return).

B. B. and C. I. Railway (1st xi.) vs. Ordnance.

Municipal C. C. vs. Hindu Gymkhana.

Telegraph vs. H. M. Magnolia.

Indo-Portuguese C. C. vs. B. I. S. N. C. C.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water, 9-57m., 9-44s. Low water, 2-51m., 3-55s.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone Cricket Club.

Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club vs. Esplanade Cricket Club.

Liberal Cricket Club (M. L.) vs. Noble Cricket Club.

Baronet Cricket Club vs. Hindu Gymkhana.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Clan Stuart entered the dock on Thursday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Aglaia entered the dock yesterday.

"THE GUN CLUB" will meet, Love Grove, Worlee 4 p.m. (weather permitting.)

BOMBAY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society will be held in the University Library on Friday, 5-15 p.m

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet on Sundays, August, at Sir R. Temple's Statue at 6-15 a.m., and at Villard at 6-45 a.m. (weather permitting) for cycle runs to Mahim and Dooria, respectively.

LECTURE ON THE JAINS.—Mr. Lakamsi Hirji, B.A., will deliver a lecture on "The present state of Jains and how to improve it" in the hall of the Mangrol Jain Sabha, on Sunday at 7-30 p.m. when Mr. Gulabchand, M. Damnia, solicitor, High Court, will preside.

THE MAHOMEDAN CLUB.—To celebrate the birth day of the Arab Prophet, a meeting will be held under the auspices of the Mahomedan Club at 4-30 p.m., on Monday, at the Anjumani-Islam Hall, Hornby Row. The Honorable Mr. Justice Budruddin Tyebji will preside on the occasion.

THEFT AT REAY ROAD.—Bhowance Pasraji, residing in a hut on the Reay Road, reported to the police on Thursday morning that some time during his absence from home at an early hour that day some one entered his place and stole Rs. 67 in cash and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 52 from a box, the lock of which was forced open.

ACCIDENT TO A CALASEE.—On Thursday afternoon one Shaik Ismail Bapoo Sahib, aged thirty years, a calasee on board the pilot schooner Violet went on board the wreck lifter Grappler to raise a certain buoy. He raised it safely, but when lowering it slipped from his hands and the chain struck his left leg, breaking his thigh and knocking him into the water. The injured man was removed to the Cowdias Tejpal Hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

KEMP'S DRUG LIST.—As an instance of this firm's smartness, the publication of their new Drug List may be noted in which is incorporated all the alterations and additions of the new British Pharmacopœia (published in May) showing at a glance in a clear and simple manner the changes that have been made. As Kemp's Drug List contains some 2,500 different drugs and preparations, it will be admitted that much credit is due to them for thus quickly placing such a list in the hands of the Medical men of this country.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By the kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. L. Travithick and officers the Band of the G. I. P. Railway will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens on Saturday, the 30th instant, commencing at 5-45 p.m., (weather permitting) :—

March	.....	"The Fireman" ..... J Wright
Dance	.....	"Les Americains" ..... Kalh
Selection	.....	"Little Christopher Columbus" ..... Caryll
Valse	.....	"May day" ..... A Morelli
International	.....	"The road to Moscow" ..... P Lotz
Polka	.....	"Monte Carlo" ..... W Williams

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Amphitrite, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 7 a.m. on Monday the 1st August.—Mails for Kobe (Japan) direct, per extra s.s. Wakasa Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m., to-day (Saturday).—Mails for Seychelles, Lourenço Marques, Inhambane, Chinde, Darasalam, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoabay, Natal, Transvaal, and Cape Colony, per extra s.s. Nuddea will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m., to-day (Saturday).

ALLEGED INDIGNITIES TO A PARSI CORPSE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Owen, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, solicitors, appeared before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in connection with the matter in which Mr. Framji Dhunjibhoy Postwalla has charged Dr. K. N. Mahaduji, the phy-sician in charge of the Parsi Fever Hospital, with offering indignity to the corpse of a Parsi child, and applied that the matter might be allowed to stand over. He said that he appeared on behalf of Dr. Bahaduji, against whom a motion had been issued to show cause why process should not be issued against him. He had communicated with Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors for the complainant, who had no objection to the postponement and who suggested that the 12th proximo would be a convenient day. There had been a long correspondence in the Gujerati character which had to be translated and counsel instructed in the case. It was therefore impossible to proceed with the arguments without them. As for himself (Mr. Owen) he had been only recently instructed. Mr. Roberts, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., who appeared for the complainant, said that they consented to the adjournment. His Worship adjourned the matter to the 12th proximo.

AYOOR-VEDA VIDALYA.—The annual general meeting of this college was held in its premises at Girgaum on Sunday, Mr. justice Ranade presiding. Among those present were Hon'bles Vijbhukandas and Bhalchandra, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao Pitale and Manibhai Jasbhai, Messrs. Bhaishanker, V. D. Thakersey, D. M. Goculdas, Ambalall Sakarlall, Balcrishna Bhaskerao, Waman o Nana Telbhandas and Mangaldas, Pranjivandas, Drs. Parbhuram, Deshmukh, Popat, Parulker, Pade, Ranina and many others. After the chairman had opened the proceedings the report was read. It showed that Sir Dinshaw Petit, Messrs. V. Damodhar Thakersey, D. Soondersdas Muljee, Chaturbhuj, Muljee Jetha, Bhaishunker and Parohuram had subscribed among themselves a sum of Rs. 30,000 and the annual subscription amounts to nearly Rs. 25,000. The monthly expenses of the college is Rs. 900. A. L. M and S and a native vaidya are on the teaching staff. The native method and the European system are both assimilated in the lectures. The course is limited to three years and the curriculum includes surgery etc. The secretary Lieut.-Col. Dr. Kirtikar and Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra's report of the quality and quantity of the attainments of the students is very encouraging. Several resolutions were passed in support of which Messrs Ranade, Bhalchandra, Bhaskerao Pitale, and Deshmukh addressed the meeting. A committee of management was nominated for next year.

THE DECCAN BANKING CORPORATION.—This banking institution is making good progress, though it came into existence only two years back. The capital of the bank, registered as a joint-stock banking company at Madras was 2 lakhs only, divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. This capital in course of a few months being wholly subscribed for, it was at the request of several shareholders, increased to 10 lakhs by issue of 800 new shares. The chief object of the company was to transact banking and agency business, advancing money and supplying goods to ... and traders in all the important towns of ... and Madras Presidencies; and it was ... such merchants and traders should ... part by taking shares in the Corpora... ment spread the influence and ... poration throughout the country, ... succeeded in making a good ... beginning avoided all risky ... ing loans on short periods ... dubies and consignments ... willing to pay interest on ... as well as commission on ... the bank thereby realising ... under its influential board ... the Hon'ble Gulam ... Bahadur, the present ... the Madras Legislative ... rt of a large number of ... dences, and already ... been subscribed for ... been entrusted by ... nt, we made in ... its legitimate ... of savings ... cumulate ... est at ... dow... ayed ... ayer ... ntments the Honour... Jamsetjee this day ... the execution of ...

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

THE EVIDENCE OF CONSPIRACY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit charges Clive Durant, Dhanjibhoy Dadabhoy Dadysett, Cooverji Merwanji Mehta, Williams, and Sorabji Rustomji Battliwalla with putting him into fear in order to extort money from him and with conspiracy. Mr. D. D. Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Owen, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, defended the second accused, Dhanjibhoy Dadyset. Mr. Brown and Mr. Alpaiwalla solicitors, represented Cooverji M. Mehta, Mr. M. A Jinnah, barrister-at-law, appeared for the fourth accused Williams, and the fifth, Sorabji R. Battliwalla, was defended by Mr. Captain, solicitor. The first accused, Clive Durant, conducted his own defence.

EVIDENCE OF NANABHOY ENGINEER.

At the outset Durant produced certain papers, which he, said, he was called upon to produce on July 15.

Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer, further examined by Mr. Davur, said on Tuesday the 17th May, Durant told him to make a fair copy of the rough draft on a printed form of Sorabji Battliwalla's office, but as witness could not read the draft, Durant himself made a fair draft. A question then arose as to what amount should be fixed for compromising the case. Mehta suggested that it should be fixed at Rs. 40,000 but Durant suggested Rs. 50,000 saying that Mr. Jijibhoy would not agree to pay Rs. 100,000 from what he heard from Dorabji Patel. An alteration was then ensued between Mehta and Durant. Mehta said he had experienced great difficulty in raising money and that he had done so by selling some shares of the Oriental Company belonging to his mother and sister. If they were to accept Rs. 50,000, they would get very little for their shares. He urged Durant to act according to his advice. He was quite tired of the matter, and if Durant would go on troubling him, he would administer poison to himself and commit suicide, and kill his own son. He also said that Messrs. Premchand Roychand and Fakirchand had advised him to withdraw their complaint, but he had declined to do so and he said he had resolved to stick to Durant. Dady advised Mehta not to get excited and the amount was at last fixed at Rs. 50,000. Durant then gave witness a form of memorandum of Battliwalla's office and told him to make a fair copy of the fair draft. Witness did so and delivered the copy to Durant, but as he had committed some mistakes, Durant tore it. Metha then suggested that the fair draft be shown to Dorabji Patel and after receiving his approval, a fair copy be made and signed. On the night of the 17th witness and Durant went to Dorabji's Bungalow. Dorabji was there. Durant read the draft and Dorabji told him to get it signed and then come to him. Dorabji told Durant that he was very glad to see that he (Durant) had come down to Rs. 50,000, although on the previous day he was talking about one or two lakhs of rupees. Durant said he had settled with his friends and fixed that amount. They then left Dorabji's bungalow and went to Durant's hotel, where all the accused were present. Durant told them that Dorabji had seen the draft, and told him to get it signed. It was then arranged that they should all meet at Battliwalla's office the next day, when Mehta told Durant, they would complete the business. On 18th May witness, Durant and Williams went from the hotel between 11 and 12-30 p.m. for Battliewalla's office. Mehta and Dady had not come. They waited for a quarter of an hour in the office. Battliwalla told Durant to go back to his hotel and as soon as Mehta came he (Battliwalla) would bring him to the hotel. Durant asked some money of Battaliwalla, who told him he would bring it to the hotel. Durant then requested Battliwalla to bring some fowls with him. At about 3-30 p.m. Mehta, Dady and Battliwall came there. At this time Durant and Williams were playing billiards. As soon as they finished playing they all went into Durants room.

AT THE ROUND TABLE.

There was a round table in Durant's room, where they all sat down. Witness stood behind Battliwallas chair. Sorabji had brought three forms with him. Durant produced the rough draft and wrote it out on one of the forms. He then gave it to Mehta to sign it. Mehta signed it and passed it on to Williams who, having signed it, Williams and witness offered to sign it. Williams and witness also signed it, as they each were to get one-anna share. Battliwalla said he was not going to sign the document but that he would simply trust them, and when they also should not sign it. They agreed to follow Battliwalla's advice. At the suggestion of Battliwalla Williams attested the document. Durant then took another form and made a fair copy from the original paper. He then put the original document and the fair ink copy in his pocket. On the fair ink copy every thing was written but the signatures. (The fair ink copy was here produced identified by witness.) The copy was written by Durant in the presence of witness. At the time of leaving the hotel Battliwalla gave Durant a cheque for Rs. 50 drawn on William Watson and Co. Witness did not see the hotel. Witness and Durant started for Watson and Co at 4-30 p.m. When they went there witness left Durant for fifteen minutes, and on returning he saw Rs. 50 in Durant's hand. Mehta, witness believes, went to Crawford's Bridge, where Durant paid witness Rs. 5, which Durant owed him. He bought some biscuits and a bottle of whisky, and then returned to the hotel. At about 8 o'clock witness to Durant's and Durant's proposal consented between Mehta and Durant. Mehta said he had experienced great difficulty in raising money and that he had done so by selling some shares of the Oriental Company belonging to his mother and sister. If they were to accept Rs. 50,000, they would get very little for their shares. He urged Durant to act according to his advice. He was quite tired of the matter, and if Durant would go on troubling him, he would administer poison to himself and commit suicide, and kill his own son. He also said that Messrs. Premchand Roychand and Fakirchand had advised him to withdraw their complaint, but he had declined to do so and he said he had resolved to stick to Durant. Dady advised Mehta not to get excited and the amount was at last fixed at Rs. 50,000. Durant then gave witness a form of memorandum of Battliwalla's office and told him to make a fair copy of the fair draft. Witness did so and delivered the copy to Durant, but as he had committed some mistakes, Durant tore it. Metha then suggested that the fair draft be shown to Dorabji Patel and after receiving his approval, a fair copy be made and signed. On the night of the 17th witness and Durant went to Dorabji's Bungalow. Dorabji was there. Durant read the draft and Dorabji told him to get it signed and then come to him. Dorabji told Durant that he was very glad to see that he (Durant) had come down to Rs. 50,000, although on the previous day he was talking about one or two lakhs of rupees. Durant said he had settled with his friends and fixed that amount. They then left Dorabji's bungalow and went to Durant's hotel, where all the accused were present. Durant told them that Dorabji had seen the draft, and told him to get it signed. It was then arranged that they should all meet at Battliwalla's office the next day, when Mehta told Durant, they would complete the business. On 18th May witness, Durant and Williams went from the hotel between 11 and 12-30 p.m. for Battliewalla's office. Mehta and Dady had not come. They waited for a quarter of an hour in the office. Battliwalla told Durant to go back to his hotel and as soon as Mehta came he (Battliwalla) would bring him to the hotel. Durant asked some money of Battaliwalla, who told him he would bring it to the hotel. Durant then requested Battliwalla to bring some fowls with him. At about 3-30 p.m. Mehta, Dady and Battliwall came there. At this time Durant and Williams were playing billiards. As soon as they finished playing they all went into Durants room.

AT THE ROUND TABLE.

There was a round table in Durant's room, where they all sat down. Witness stood behind Battliwallas chair. Sorabji had brought three forms with him. Durant produced the rough draft and wrote it out on one of the forms. He then gave it to Mehta to sign it. Mehta signed it and passed it on to Williams who, having signed it, Williams and witness offered to sign it. Williams and witness also signed it, as they each were to get one-anna share. Battliwalla said he was not going to sign the document but that he would simply trust them, and when they also should not sign it. They agreed to follow Battliwalla's advice. At the suggestion of Battliwalla Williams attested the document. Durant then took another form and made a fair copy from the original paper. He then put the original document and the fair ink copy in his pocket. On the fair ink copy every thing was written but the signatures. (The fair ink copy was here produced identified by witness.) The copy was written by Durant in the presence of witness. At the time of leaving the hotel Battliwalla gave Durant a cheque for Rs. 50 drawn on William Watson and Co. Witness did not see the hotel. Witness and Durant started for Watson and Co at 4-30 p.m. When they went there witness left Durant for fifteen minutes, and on returning he saw Rs. 50 in Durant's hand. Mehta, witness believes, went to Crawford's Bridge, where Durant paid witness Rs. 5, which Durant owed him. He bought some biscuits and a bottle of whisky, and then returned to the hotel. At about 8 o'clock witness to

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
Have Removed to their New Premises in the Best Position
IN THE FORT,
OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE,
Where the Stock of
MESSRS. ELLIOTT, ELGIN & KINCARDINE
Will be found Complete.
APPOINTED BY APPOINTMENT TO
H.E. the Governor-General of India.
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS,
and CEYLON;
57 & 58, Chancery Lane, London.
CATALOGUES FREE.

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES
IN THE WORLD.
Hans MORIZ ROSENTHAL
Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—
"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-renowned reputation. They combine the most pure and delicate touch with enormous power; and every gradation between the most ethereal pianissimo to the most powerful fortissimo can be perfectly produced by them. Such touch and repetition are so unusually responsive as to enable the artist to produce the most delicate effects."
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.
THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

NINE ARTICLES
ON
THE
BRITISH
EMPIRE
BY
THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES
W. DILKE, BART., M.P.
It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this series. Sir Charles Dilke is acknowledged (by political friend and foe alike) to be a master of Indian and Colonial questions. With the knowledge acquired by travel and by the continuous study of our Imperial interests, Sir Charles Dilke proposes TO TELL THE TRUTH about the British Empire. The articles will be interesting and valuable for many other reasons, but it is here—in the absolutely sincere and first-hand treatment of the subject—that their exceptional importance lies.
Of Sir Charles Dilke, the *Pall Mall Gazette* said (in 1895) ; "On imperial and service questions he probably speaks with more knowledge and weight than any other member of the House."
PROGRAMME :—
1. BIRDS-EYE VIEW.
2. INDIA.
3. THE DOMINION.
4. NEWFOUNDLAND, AND FRANCE.
5. THE COMMONWEALTH (AUSTRALIA.)
6. NEW ZEALAND.
7. AFRICA.
8. THE CROWN COLONIES.
9. ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.
The first article will appear in
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE*
ON AUGUST 5.
The Series will be continued weekly.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Drafts payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon Deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rate of Exchange, and addresses in connection with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.
LONDON :
HENRY S. KING & CO.

AMONG THE
63 PRIZE MEDALS
AND
AWARDS
Obtained since 1851 at Various Exhibitions
CHUBB AND SON
Obtained the only Gold Medals,
awarded at the Inventions Exhibitions, 1885 and Melbourne, 1889,
FOR
ENGLISH LOCKS.
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

WM. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PUBLICAN LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
DRAFTS accepted with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
AN AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of Wm. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HERR is the family of Dr. Glosl for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) at Wesel, Rhineland in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £75 per year including board.
Dr. GLOEL,
Landrath, Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on matters relating thereto, with an Introductory Account of Banking, Notes on Hundis, with Appendices and a Copious Index.
Price ..... Rs. 6,
Postage and Packing extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 29.

THE operations reported during the past week in the the export market have been small, and although in Cotton prices give indications of a decline, the demand has as yet shown NO corresponding increase, but on the contrary, continues meagre. The reports from the Cotton-growing districts advise all crops to be doing well, making the prospects good all round. In Wheat and Seeds there has been no change from the position reported last week, the tone of the markets being unaltered generally. Quotations for Exchange show a falling off as compared with those of a week ago, amounting to 1-8d. for Bank Paper and 3-32d. for Private. A further reduction in the rate of the Bank of Bombay was made yesterday afternoon, making the present rate 4 per cent. ; the feeling in the Money Market is easy. Government Paper has been steady and advancing, and rates are given this evening 1-2 per cent. higher for 3 1-2 per Cents, but 1 per cent. lower for 3 per Cents. The chief business done in Freights has been in ready lines for Continental ports at current prices ; for forward shipment there is very little enquiry. Imports are quiet, the demand being poor.

MONEY.—An addition to the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank during last week, amounting to some 7 1-2 lakhs, brought it to 155 3-4 lakhs, while in the week preceding there was an increase in the same direction of about 21 1-2 lakhs, at 148 1-4 lakhs. From Public Deposits at the Branches there were withdrawals to the extent of over 1 lakh ; but at the Head Office there was an increase of 4 lakhs. Loans were 1 3-4 lakh greater ; and Bills Discounted and Purchased 1-2 lakh less. Government Securities were but 1-4 lakh more.

THE Bank of Bombay rate was lowered yesterday by one per cent., the minimum now being 4 per cent. ; the rate in the open market is 4 per cent. There is an easy feeling in the market.

EXCHANGE.—At opening last mail-day the market was steady at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits. A small amount of Bank Wire was reported, and the rate then became 1s. 3 7-8d. Rates were quiet in tone on Monday at 1s. 3 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a fair enquiry for Bank remittance, for all deliveries, and a moderate amount of business was reported, a large portion of which was on account of the Bazaar ; no Mercantile Bills were offering. On Tuesday the market was steady at 1s. 3 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 13-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 3 29-32d. forthree months' sight Credits. Marchants' Bills were very scarce, only a small amount being placed. Bank Wire was procurable during the day at 1s. 3 13-16d. and re-sales were done to a fair extent. There was a firm feeling in the market on Wednesday with 1s. 3 13-16d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits, from which level rates advanced 1-32d. all round. Business was on a very small scale, no transactions of any importance having been reported. Rates opened yesterday at 1s. 3 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The Baz ar came out as buyers, and rates receded 1-32d. all round. The market was quiet in tone to-day at 1s. 3 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 13-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 3 29-32d. for three months' sight credits. There was an enquiry for August remittance chiefly from the Bazaar, and a moderate amount of Wire was reported done at 1s. 3 25-32d. A little ready demand was also done at 1s 3 13-16d. Mercantile Bills were scarce, and the market closed quiet but steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 3 25-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-4 to 25-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 3 29-32d.	"
Francs	1/7 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a dull feeling last mail day at 95 5-8 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for both Money and Account, with 85 1-2 for 3 per Cents. There was an advance in rates on Monday to 95 3-4 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for Money and Account, and 86 for Threes. Very little business was passing on Tuesday, when quotations were given at 95 3-4 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 95 13-16 for Account ; 86 was named for Threes. On Wednesday the market was quiet in tone with 95 13-16 quoted for 3 1-2 per Cents, for Money and Account, and 86 for Threes. Rates advanced yesterday to 19 1-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 95 7-8 for Account ; Threes remained at 86. To-day the market has been steady at 96 1-16 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for Cash and the coming Settlement, with 86 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—A downward movement in prices has been apparent, in a generally quiet market, quotations this evening showing, as compared with last Friday, an advance of Rs. 25, in Jewraj Balloo ; of Rs. 10 each, in Central India, and Sunderdass ; of Rs. 5 each, in Currimbhoy, David, and Manockjee Petit ; and a decline of Rs. 25, in Connaught ; of Rs. 10 each, in Empress, Imperial Cotton, and Lukmidass ; of Rs. 5 each, in China, James Greaves, and Khatao Makanji ; and of Rs. 2, in Leopold. In Miscellaneous Shares, Badham Pile, are Rs. 14 lower, and Bombay-Burmah, 2nd issue, Rs. 10.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The tone of the market is generally unchanged, and notwithstanding the fall of rain in the districts where it was needed, there is no increase in the demand from up-country buyers for "Grey-goods." Dealers are willing sellers, but buyers take very sparingly. Rates are consequently inclined to fall off. In forward enquiry there has been a slight improvement. In "Bleached," "Dyed," "Turkey-Red," and "Printed Goods" there has been no change ; in "Locally-made" Goods a small business has transpired. The clearances of "Imported Goods" from the bazaar during the week have been some 2,500 bales ; and of "Local" about 1,000 packages.

YARNS.—The Hongkong market is reported to be dull, and prices have given way one to two dollars ; exchange has also fallen Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. The demand locally is very poor with[illegible] of the week and 700 Bales. Quotation[illegible] are briefly given as follows :—

Twist	No.	Mule, As.		per lb.
"	20s	"	3 1-2 to 4	" 4 1-8 "
"	10s	"	3 3-8	" 4 3-8 "
"	12s	"	3 3-4	" 4 5-8 "
"	16s	"	4 1-2	" 5 1-4 "
"	20s	"	4 3-4	" 5 1-2 "
"	24s	"	5 3-8	" 6 "
"	30s	"	6 1-4	" 6 3-4 "
"	40s	"	7	" 7 3-4 "

Comparative Statement showing the shipments of country manufactured Yarns from Bombay to China and Japan during the six months ending 30th June from the year 1878 to 1898 :—

Period		To China (Bales of 450lbs each.)	To Japan (Bales of 400lbs each.)	Total Bales.
1st Jan. to 30th June	1878..	22,228	819	23,047
Do	1879..	24,238	2,918	26,156
Do	1880..	34,690	2,469	37,159
Do	1881..	27,378	3,363	31,741
Do	1882..	38,362	4,666	43,028
Do	1883..	44,329	9,363	53,697
Do	1884..	60,201	6,937	67,138
Do	1885..	72,880	8,763	81,646
Do	1886..	99,721	6,838	106,621
Do	1887..	109,797	15,603	116,400
Do	1888..	140,644	26,071	144,715
Do	1889..	125,685	28,102	153,787
Do	1890..	149,973	14,646	164,619
Do	1891..	193,287	5,312	198,629
Do	1892..	183,452	15,870	201,322
Do	1893..	178,574	6,334	184,908
Do	1894..	176,213	7,910	184,123
Do	1895..	170,460	1,298	171,758
Do	1896..	220,372	1,664	222,036
Do	1897..	142,951	1,400	143,65
Do	1898..	191,896	475	192,371

METALS.—Prices are stationary at Rs. 46-4 per cwt. for Braziers' Copper, Rs. 38 for Yellow Metal, and Rs. 56 per candy for Swedish Bar Iron.

COALS.—No important sales have been reported except some small lots of "Deshagur" Bengal, which have changed hands at Rs. 15 1-2 per ton for October to December shipment, and at Rs. 14 1-4 to Rs. 14 1-2 for January to March. Jardines has been done at Rs. 14 for January to March, and Singareni, ex-railway waggons, at Rs. 13-14 per ton. The market closes firm, we quote alongside.

	Ready.	Forward.
Welsh Bartley	Nil.	Nil
West "		Nil
Australian	Nil.	Nil
Powell's Duffryn	Nil.	Nil
Cardiff	Nil.	Nil
Japan	Nil	Nil
		per ton
Bengal	Rs. 15 1-2 per ton	Rs. 15 "
Singareni	" 14	" 13 7-8 "
Seepore	Nil	" 13 "
Sanctoria	Nil	Nil "
Deshagur	" 16 1-2 per ton	" 15 1-2 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—During the past week a small business has been done in this staple, in a quiet market. Prices fell off to the extent of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy at the beginning of the week, but have since recovered Re. 1. The demand from Exporters has been meagre, and the Mills have bought to only a small extent. To-day the tone of the market has been steady, with a moderate business passing. "Good Broach" for March delivery is quoted at Rs. 174 per candy ; "Fully Good Bengal," for January, at Rs. 142 ; and "Good Bhownugger," for May, at Rs. 153.

The news received by wire from the districts on Monday, reported that there had been a further fall of rain at Broach registering 4·75 inches, but the weather had since become fair and bright ; damage to the crop was estimated at 2 annas, though the prospects continued good. The Bellary food-grains were still in want of more rain, as were also the Cotton plants at Dhulia. The weather throughout the districts where not cloudy or showery was bright and generally seasonable.

Yesterday's telegrams from the districts reported that a break in the fall of rain was needed at Broach, where the weather gave indications of clearing up. At Barsi a very fair improvement was noticeable in the Cotton crop prospects ; while the Cotton sowing at Beawar was making good progress. Hubli, like Broach as well as Julgaum, needed a break ; but the drought continued at Bellary, where the food-grains sowing was backward.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling [illegible]

freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz :—

		Per Candy	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine		Rs. 144	3-32d.
Do. Fully Good		" 134	2 27-32d.
Do. Do 15-25 Jan.		" 128	2 25-32d.
Do. Good		" 124	2 25-32d.
Bimlipatam, Fine		" 144	3-32d.
Do. Fully Good		" 140	2 15-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good		" 138	2 15-16d.
Do. Good Staple Dec.-Jan.		" 147	3 3-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good		" 146	3 1-16
Do. Dec.-Jan.		" 155	3 3-32d.
Dholleras, Fine		" 164	3 5-32d.
Do. April-May		" 164	3 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good		" 145	3 1-32d.
Do. Do.		" 136	3 1-32d.
Do. Good		" 139	2 15 16d.
Do. 15-25 May		" 151	3 5 16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good		" 159	3 9-32d.
Westerns		" 138	2 29-32d.
Broach, Fine		" 157	3 7-32d.
Do. Good 15-25 March 99		" 174	3 19-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.	1893. Bales.
For the week	5,912	13,934	8,941
From 1st Jan. to 28th July	1,571,173	1,270,001	1,091,146
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	3,050	2,193	510
From 1st Jan. to 28th July	414,851	475,765	617,793
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	23,815	11,839	80
From 1st Jan. to 28th July	374,239	303,918	277,215

The Comparative Statement shows the actual Clearances of Cotton from Bombay to different Ports in Europe during the six months ending 30th June 1897 and 1898 :—

To	1898. F.-P. Bales.	1897. F.-P. Bales.	Increase or Decrease. F.-P. Bales.
Liverpool	11,801	27,140	—15,339
London		6·5	— 625
Marseilles	5,915	3,095	+2,340
Havre	15,787	22,505	—6,729
Dunkirk	25,3·9	36,626	—11,227
Rouen		499	— 499
Antwerp	50,070	84,995	—28,315
Ghent	400	1,547	—1,147
Bremen	2,310	7,170	—4,860
Hamburg	64,993	74,718	—9,858
Barcelona		100	—100
Genoa	58,670	71,906	—13,227
Naples	8,000	6,949	—1,141
Venice	18,497	22,770	—4,273
Leghorn	1,995	103	—1,563
Trieste	85,012	99,958	—14,946
Fiume	3,287	4,845	—1,558
Gothenburg		500	— 500
Constantinople		150	—150
Total..	378,290	463,389	Net Dec...85,099 = 18·38 per ct.

From the figures of the foregoing statement it is apparent that, during the first half of the current year, there was a falling off in the exports of Cotton to Liverpool, Trieste, Dunkirk, Genoa, Hamburg, and Antwerp ; while, on the other hand, there was an increase in the missions to the ports of Venice, Marseilles, and Leghorn.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—There is but rittle change to report in these markets, the tone of which has been quiet throughout the week. In Linseed, Poppyseed, and Rapeseed, a little business has been passing. The price of White Pessy Wheat 91 per cent., is 4 1-2 annas, lower, and that of 85 per cent. 5 annas. Bold Linseed is 1-2 anna dearer ; and Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed, 1 anna cheaper

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	20,751	25,160	28,947
Do. from 1st January to 28th July	4,915,743	929,235	2,814,131
Linseed for the week	27,283	7,883	11,891
Do. from 1st January to 28th July	1,099,086	327,649	3,161,285
Rapeseed for the week	57,631	89,654	13,997
Do. from 1st January to 28th July	1,371,993	1,304,726	784,243
Gingellyseed for the week	9,013	857	389
Do. from 1st January to 28th July	803,393	380,941	819,450

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896 Cwts
Wheat for the week	...	...	...
Do. from 1st January to 28th July	5,393,991	3,813	1,239,100
Linseed for the week	93,195	12,045	58,029
Do. from 1st January to 28th July	1,879,527	426,813	2,644,270
Rapeseed for the week	99,118	117,713	6,501
Do. from 1st January to 28th July	1,493,569	961,075	742,226
Gingellyseed for the week	...	17,497	...
Do. from 1st January to 28th July	1,332,231	430,179	1,052,341

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 31-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols 110 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes 103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 83 1-8
Bar Silver 27 1-8

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—Total Bullion, £25,300,000 ; Decrease, £900,000 ; Public Deposits, £7,000,000 ; Decrease, £201,000 ; Other Deposits, £40,200,000 ; Decrease, £1,800,000 ; Other Securities, £33,400,000 ; Decrease, £500,000 ; Notes and Gold £24,200,000 ; Decrease, £100,000. The Bank's Reserve is 45 per cent. of the liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 28.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia, arrived here from Colombo, this morning.

PORT SAID, JULY 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer, Golconda, left here this morning.

JULY 29.

The Messageries Maritimes Company, steamer, Caledonien, left Colombo for Bombay on Friday the 29th instant, at 9 a.m., and she is expected here on Monday 1st proximo, at 8 a.m.

The N. Y. K. steamer Miike Maru, left Colombo for Bombay on the 29th instant.

MILITARY

Ro[illegible]
Khan

JULY 28.

Murphy, Brig Surgn Lt Col, Punjab, 6th B L I, on leave, from Kohat
Sharp, Capt, Bengal, 2nd E Lanc Regt, on leave, from Ranikhet
Coghill, Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Nowgong
Sillery, Capt, Bo, Comt Dam, on leave, from Satara
Tornan, Lt Col, Bo, 12th Bo I, on medical certificate, from Sangor
Greenstreet, 60l, Bo, R E, on duty, from Poona

JULY 29.

Banks, Surgn Col, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Kamptee
Harman, Major, Punjab, 4th Sikhs, on leave, from Wana
Allen, Lt Col, Punjab, 2nd Sikh, on retirement, from Kohat
Radford, Lt Col, Punjab, 4th P I, on leave, from Kohat
Creagh, Lieut, Punjab, Hongkong Regt, on leave from recruiting duty for Hongkong Troops in India

JULY 28.

Griffiths, Lt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, off leave, to Deesa

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 29th July, 1898.

There will be shooting on the rifle range Colaba, this afternoon (Saturday), the 30th inst. at 4 p.m. Weather permitting.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th July, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dez. Fah.	inches 29·591
Temperature of the Air	degrees 81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·863
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouted =10)	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 85·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	7·8
General Directions of wind	WSW., SW., WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 409
Fall of Rain during month	0·40
Total fall during month	19·52
Do. do. from 1st June to 30th July	47·06
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th July	0·35

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS :—

1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—HEADS OF NEWSJOURNALS.
2-3 THE WEEK.
4 INDIAN TELEGRAMS.
5 The Trooping Service—The Simla Season.
6 MILITARY NEWS—The Thomason Civil Engineering College—The Theft of Lee-Metfords—A European Charged with Stealing a Cabriolet—Bombay Legislative Council.
7 The Satara Dacoits—Dacoits in Thar and Parkar—Child Marriage—Bombay Port Trust Loan—The Blackmailing Case—The Escape from the Andamans.
8 SPORTING NEWS : Poona Summer Sky Races.
9 Mounted Sports—Bombay Rifle Club—Football in Calcutta.
10 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Bombay Port Trust.
11 The Loss of the S. S. Ghina.
12 The Counterfeit Coin Case—Brutal Murder of a Marwaree at Sulesh war.
13 LEADING ARTICLES : Starving the Provincial Administrations—Examination by Compartments.
14 LEADING ARTICLES : Joint Stock Enterprise—The Capitulation of Sanita. o.
15 LEADING ARTICLES : The Port Trust and the Plague Charges—The Industrial Situation—The Position of Foreigners in Japan.
16 LEADING ARTICLES : The Administration of Justice—The Flight of Toddy-Drawers
17 LEADING ARTICLE : The Gordon Highlanders—Indian Crop Prospects.
18 The City Mortality—Presidency Plague Mortality—Plague in Calcutta.
19-20 The Plague at Hubli and Belgaum—The Leakage of Ammunition—Bombay University Senate.
21 High Court—Original Side.
22 High Court—Appellate side—Municipal Standing Committee—The Height of Pelu Ponies.
23 Bombay Season Reports—BENGAL—MADRAS.
24 N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB—BURMA—MISCELLANEOUS.
25 OFFICIAL GAZETTES : Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Provincial Gazettes.
26-27 [illegible] Report—Yarrow[illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE

MARRIAGE.

MCKENZIE—ROBLEY—July 28, at Kintillo Hamburgh, N. B., by the Rev. W. Leitch, A. L. McKenzie, Engineer, P. W. D. Railways, Rangoon, third son of Mr. Alex. McKenzie, to Margaret Henderson, third daughter of the late Mr. Harrington Robley.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAWSON—July 25, at Cawnpore, the wife of Frank Fred Dawson, Civil and Military Tailor, of a daughter.
HILL—July 23, at Bolarum, Mrs C H A Hill, of a son.
McCREADY—July 25, at Rookland, Richmond Town, Bangalore, the wife of Mr D A McCready, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SIBOLD—July 23, at Mirzapore, N-W P, India, of malarial fever, probably contracted during a Jungle tour, William Rundolph Sibold, aged 62 years, 2 months and 5 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1898.

AN article by Sir John Jardine on Sir Courtenay Ilbert's work on "The Government of India" rightly holds the first place in the new *Asiatic Quarterly*. It is bright and suggestive, and it goes without saying that there is much more of Sir John's than of Sir Ilbert's views and suggestions in its interesting pages. Indeed, the title of the article, "Imperial Parliament supreme in India" is an antithesis to that of the volume ostensibly under review, and to the experienced sounds as a war-hoop giving admonition that scalps are to fall. And they do, in some profusion. Not Magna Charta nor even the sacred memory of the Seven Bishops can avail to save a single top-knot from the avenging tomahawk. But that deadly weapon, more formidable than the khukri of the agile Gurkha, and destined to survive in history and literature when the Dum-Dum bullet is forgotten, is not disclosed at the outset. It "bides-a-wee" while the scope and bearings of Sir Courtenay Ilbert's erudite volume are examined with appreciative care and skill. But that author's hope, which inspired him during many year's of patient labour, that an exposition of the forty Acts of Parliament, ranging over a hundred and twenty years on which the powers of the Government of India rest, might lead to their codification on the lines laid down over twenty years ago, is discounted by the recommendation that Parliament should let well enough alone and "remit codification to a more convenient season, following the adage, *quieta non movere*." It is admitted that some of these Acts have been duplicated and triplicated, without express repeal, subsequent legislation re-enacting certain clauses of former Acts while silent as to others, and that obscurity and confusion are thus caused. As Sir C. Ilbert expresses it, the Government of India at every turn runs the risk of discovering that it has unwittingly transgressed one of the limits imposed on the exercise of its authority. But what of that? "To touch the forty statutes would upraise a goodly number of unsettled questions of constitutional magnitude ; and in an assembly whose members do not believe that *le mieux est toujours l'ennemi du bien* we are quite sure that many amendments would be pushed to a division on any bill embodying merely sound statements of existing law. Already the load thrown upon the Imperial Parliament is more than it can bear. Indian Legislation would be thwarted by as manifold difficulties as always delay purely Scottish measures ; while the inevitable closures and the sleepless exertions of the Whips in calling members from the smoking room would be faulty devices." Yet it is to this dilatory and over-burdened Legislature that the writer would have remitted the recent measure for amending the law of sedition in India : "The stately Abbey with its Poets' Corner and a tender and abiding respect for the higher forms of literature would make itself felt. A Pindaric poet"—hear it Lord Harris!—"would not be treated like a Pindaree robber. It is long since Milton and Addison were in jeopardy from censors ; and inconceivable that Byron, and Southey, and Shelley and Leigh Hunt would be brought into Courts of Justice than among the Fears of the Muses." Lord Elgin is reminded that he ought never to forget what Master John Barbour did for Robert Bruce, and Blind Harry did for Wallace. "I have known the Indian ballad-singer do the same service to the [illegible] passed away, Whatever climes the sun[illegible] seas, Whatever climes the sun[illegible] circle warm."

The Sir John Jardine does no more than justice to the boldness of view the insight and intuition of Scotsmen who like Elphinstone, Munro and Malcolm, the organised the new acquisitions in early part of the century and established the administration on a sound and enduring basis. Elphinstone's Bombay Regulations, in which he avoided the mistakes of Warren Hastings on the Bengal side, contain the first Penal Code compiled in India. They provided for land revenue, saved the ryots from the exactions of middlemen, established the registration of sales and mortgages, enforced a cheap system of justice, brought the prisons under control "and avoided the cruelties and delays still tolerated at home." Malcolm did the same in Madras. Religious toleration was established in India long before it was recognised in the United Kingdom. Sir John Jardine suggests that these Scotsmen "must have contrasted the splendid legislation of the Scottish Parliament before the Union with the poverty of results after that event, when for a whole century all reforms was stopped by the conservative prejudices of the English and Irish members." Sir John seems here to imply that there were Irish members in the British Parliament for a hundred years after the Scottish Union. The Union of 1801 first brought members from Ireland into that body, which then became the Imperial Parliament. But no doubt the writer has good ground for seeing in Elphinstones Code "an Indian reflection of Scottish progress in strong contrast to the unreformed laws of the Southern Kingdom." Though the Local Codes worked so well, the Charter Act of 1833 abolished the right of the Local Governments to legislate : the power to make laws being centralised in the hands of the Supreme Council. Fortunately that error was repaired in 1861, and the functions of the local Parliaments have since been extended, while new provinces, the Punjab the North West and Burmah have been given Legislative Councils ; and the tendency is to go further in this direction. Sir John dwells forcibly on the ill effects of the overwork by which Indian Civilians, to keep abreast of their six days work of ten hours a day, have in many cases to deprive themselves of needed rest on Sundays, and are in large measure cut off from contact with the people. He speaks of a Chief Secretary who working morning and night could never find more than ten minutes to read a newspaper, and recalls Lord Harris' typical case of this chronic overwork, that of the Legal Remembrancer—whose health has since broken down—His work of drafting bills was enough for one man ; his work in giving legal opinions would fully occupy another. Members of Council working from early morning till seven in the evening and later can barely keep abreast of the work of their office.

That this is a true bill is the inevitable result of the present system, when endless reports are required about every imaginable detail, to the neglect of the more important duties of efficient administration and keeping in touch with men and events. Sir John regrets the impossibility of recruiting the Civil Service with Siamese twins, each with two heads, and equal to the work of two men. In default of such prodigies, of which nature is never prodigal, the wisdom of reducing the numerical strength of the Civil Service, while in the course of every decade the population increases by twenty millions, and the area of the Empire continually expands, is surely open to question. Sir John dwells much on the fact that in the long ago days Governors "knew the languages, and could at any moment leave the desk and plunge into familiar intercourse with the natives." That is no longer so since over-pressure of work cuts off the higher officials from literature. "They grow absorbed in their duties, even sometimes to the pitch of excitement (!) In recent years this strain on the mind has led to several rash official prosecutions, culminating in long and scandalous State Trials, ending in acquittals and sometimes in the unparliamentary practice of official attacks on the Judges." Could excitement from over work go farther then that. In the olden, golden, days! "The greater men whose spirits still sway us, were often scholars and nearly always literary. Take Warren Hastings, skilled in Persian and Arabic, and gifted with a pen that Sir Philip Francis acknowledged to be stronger than his own. A few hours after the hanging of "Nuncomar"—no long and scandalous State prosecutions, ending in acquittals in his time—"the conqueror in that deadly grapple sat down with characteristic self possession to write about the Tour in the Hebrides, Jones's Persian grammar, and the history traditions, arts, and natural productions of India." In his lighter moments he would throw off an Indian rendering of some ode of Horace." Surely Nuncomar would have been unreasonable beyond measure if he objected to be hanged by a Governor-General who could write down and write upon so many topics—with "characteristic composure" after he had done the deed! If Lord Harris had been of a literary turn and could have spoken Persian and Arabic and written an Indian imitation of an ode from Horace, he might have hanged the Pindaric Poet who on the morrow of the Bombay riots of 1893 published a copy of verses calling upon his countrymen to "Fight! and fight again!" That is not of course what Sir John Jardine means ; but what he writes seems to carry that suggestion. To his mind the time wasted by Lord Harris on the prosecution of the patriotic poet who "wrote psalms in high-flown poetical Gujerat would have been better spent in the study of the native languages, or in consultation with a professor of poetry." The only resource now left Lord Harris is "to crave sympathy in the *Times* newspaper because of the acquittal of a Pindaric poet in 1893 by the High Court," in a solemn judgment of appeal in which that learned Brahman, Mr. Justice Ranade, concurred with me in setting the poet free." That unhappy Governor's even more unhappy predecessor spent lakhs on an abortive prosecution, the only use of which was that it enabled a distinguished judge of the same High Court to invoke the memories of Runnymede, and prevent a host of corrupt magistrates from profaning the halls of mofussil justice. Alack! and alas! what is to be expected of degenerate Governors, who instead of hanging their men out of hand, and then sitting down and writing about the Hebrides or other far away Islands, institute prosecutions that the very judges on the bench pour scorn upon? Clearly we live in a degenerate age.

THE reduction of the Bank rate to four per cent. shows clearly enough that for the time being at least, stringency in the money market has ceased, though it is not likely the respite will long survive the advent of the busy export season. It is therefore felt by local authorities who have been waiting many months for a more favourable opportunity to utilise their borrowing powers that no time should be lost in making hay while the sun shines. The Port Trustees have decided to appiy to the market for a loan of twelve lakhs

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

FEVER SPREADING AMONGST AMERICAN TROOPS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The spread of fever among General Shafter's troops in Cuba is causing anxiety at Washington, and orders have been issued for their return to New York when it is possible to leave the Island.

REPORTED SURRENDER OF MANILA.

JULY 29.

The Madrid correspondent of the "New York Herald" telegraphs that it is stated the Spanish Government has received a telegram announcing the surrender of Manila to Admiral Dewey.

PRINCE BISMARCK RECOVERING.

JULY 28.

Prince Bismarck is better and is able to eat and smoke though the doctors still remain in attendance.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

The Emperor William has conferred the order of the Black Eagle set in brilliants upon the Emperor of China.

CHINA'S ASSURANCES.

In the House of Commons Mr. Curzon, replying to a question, said that Great Britain regards the assurances of China respecting the Yangtsze as a definite and binding undertaking.

He further stated that the Peking-Hankau railway had been granted to a Belgian syndicate, but China had assured Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister at Peking, that Russia had no interest in the line.

ACQUITTAL OF A MURDERER.

JULY 29.

Veldtheim, the murderer of Mr. Wool Joel, has been acquitted at Johannesburg.

The verdict of the jury has caused profound astonishment in South Africa.

OPPOSITION TO BRITISH ENTERPRISE IN CHINA.

A "Times" Shanghai telegram says, that the French Minister at Peking has protested to the Tsung-Li-Yamen against the negotiations for constructing a railway between Kowloon and Canton by Messrs. Jardine Matheson, alleging that Kwantung, through which the proposed line is to run, is in the French-sphere.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAGUE.

The "New York Herald" announces that steps are being taken in New York to promote the objects of the Anglo-American League.

A committee has been appointed to take action towards the establishment of a powerful national organisation.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER OF COUNT ARCOVALLEY.

The trial of Trodi, the man who in June last shot at and wounded Count Arcovalley, Secretary to the German Embassy in London, has resulted in the jury finding the accused to be insane.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 29.

The P. and O. Company s.s. Bengal, with the homeward Mails of the 23rd instant, arrived here at 7 a.m. to-day.

FIGHTING SUSPENDED BETWEEN DIR AND NAWAGAI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

Major Deane, inspector of levies has seen the Khan of Nawagai, who said that if the Nawab of Dir withdrew he would withdraw his lashkar at once. Before fighting commenced on 24th, the Khan of Nawagai sent a Mulla to the Nawab advising him not to force on a fight. The Nawab apparently sent no answer, fighting has been suspended pending reference to Major Deane. There is no mention yet of Hadda Mulla taking part and he is said to be ill. Everything so far is quiet in Swat.

THE PAY OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE DISCONTINUED.

The Secretary of State has ruled that the pay of members of the Viceroy's Council and of the Councils of Madras and Bombay being regulated by Statute Compensation Allowance is inadmissible for them. To make up, the pay is to be raised all round. Members of the Viceroy's Council will get Rs. 6,666 rupees in place of Rs. 6,400 monthly and members of the Bombay and Madras Councils Rs. 5,333 in place of Rs. 5,120.

SIR JAMES WESTLAND'S SUCCESSOR.

The name of Sir Elwin Palmer, Comptroller General of Egypt and late of the Enrolled List of the Financial Department in India is now mentioned in connection with the succession to Sir James Westland.

THE 3 1-2 PER CENT LOAN.

Tenders to be opened the 24th August next are invited for three and half per cent. loan of one hundred and twenty lakhs repayable on August 1904, usual conditions but no minimum been yet fixed.

REDUCED POSTAL RATE.

A notification in the finance department is published which raises the unit of weight of newspapers carried by post for a quarter of anna from three tolas to four, also of those carried for half an anna from ten tolas to twenty. The conditions of the concession are that payment must be in stamps and that all copies must be paid for, the cash system being abolished all newspapers being required to be registered and the arrangement of free and half paid copies in exchange or to agents being abolished.

The new rates of four tolas per half anna for registered stamp paid newspapers come into force on 1st October next. The resolution announcing change, states, that loss of revenue has resulted under old system, and hence decision to withdraw privileges hitherto in force of exchanging newspapers with other newspapers offices free of postage, of sending bundles of papers to agents at half rates, and of paying lump sums for postage instead of affixing stamps.

RECOVERY OF CATTLE FROM SHINWARIS.

The greater part of the cattle journey to the village of Sangu on Jehawar Border, were stolen a few days ago by Zakkakhel and Shinwari robbers, have been recovered through the exertions of Malik Yar Mahomed Khan of Malikdin Khel.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Major Surges, D. A. G. Musketry, Murree, officiates as A. G. musketry Army Head quarters vice Hill on the Arms Commission. Lieutenant-Colonel Wootcombe D. A. G., Peshawar, acts for Major Surges at Murree.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

Foreign Department :—Mr. F. E. C. Carr is to be Justice of the Peace in Mysore State. Mr. Kashinath Shrizam Jatar, Attache to the Resident of Hyderabad, is to be assistant Commissioner in the Assigned Districts.

Mr. H. Jowers, Assistant Commissioner, C. P. officiates as assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana.

Home Department :—The services of Mr. Harvey, lately Accountant-General Bombay are placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government. The services of Mr. J. C. E. Branson are placed at the disposal of the Finance Department, presumably to officiate as Accountant Genaral, Bombay.

Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Ranking, Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, is granted six months' special leave from the 8th August. Captain W. Haig, Assistant Commissioner of the Hyderabad assigned districts will officiate for him.

Public Work Department.—Mr. Arundell, Junior Consulting Engineer for Railways, Nagpur, sixteen months furlough. Mr. H. H. Gahan from Lucknow officiating.

Mr. J. A. Ryan to be Government Examiner accounts Indian Midland Railway. Mr. E. Hubbard who has been temporarily officiating in this charge being transferred to Bombay.

Mr. J. A. Anderson chief Engineer State Railway retires from 31st July Mr. C. Muirhead to be Examiner P. W. D. Accounts Central Provinces vice Rainier on leave.

Mr. N. F. Mcleod to officiate as Superintending Engineer vice Palmer on leave.

Military Department :—Lieutenant D'oyly, 19th Bombay Infantry is admitted to the Staff Corps. Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Reid, to be P. M. O. Kohat Kurram force, vice Murphy on leave. Major A. F. Williamson to be Lieutenant Colonel temporary rank.

Jamadar Gurdat Singh to be Subadar,and Havildar Narayen Nagde to be Jemadar 14th Bombay Infantry vice Krishnaji Jadar pensioned. Subadar Sheik Abdul Rahman to be Subadar Major and Jemadar Ratnasalivi to be Subadar 16th ditto vice Raghu Kambli pensioned.

Marine Department Engineer J. Andrews is promoted Chief Engineer but remains seconded while holding appointment of Superintending Engineer Mandalay.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO BELGAUM.

POONA, JULY 29.

Lord Sandhurst pays a visit to Belgaum during the forthcoming races which begin on the 23rd of next month.

DEPARTURE OF MR. NUGENT.

The Honorable John Nugent, left Poona for Bombay, by afternoon train for England, on six months sick leave. A good number of ladies and gentlemen were present, amoness whom were the Honorable Mr. and Miss James, Mr. Wray, General Hogg, Messrs. Muir-Mackenzie, Charles and several others. Mr. Nugent was cordially greeted as the train moved.

THE NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

A salute of fifteen guns was fired this afternoon from the saluting battery Kirkee, announcing the assumption of office as a member of Council by the Honourable Mr. James.

MAJOR GENERAL HOGG.

Major General Hogg, commanding Poona District goes home on 60 days privilege leave. Colonel Whitby commanding Durham Light Infantry will act for him.

MR. PLUNKETT'S RETIREMENT.

Mr. Pestonjee Bomanjee proposed that this meeting desires to place on record its appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Plunkett, who is now retired from the service. He has acted as chairman since its formation in 1884. They further desire to record that whatever success the Municipality has achieved in its administration of affairs, is mainly due to his judicious organisation, and careful supervision. Mr. Carvalho then proposed that an oil painting of Mr. Plunkett be placed in the Municipal office. A subscription list was passed round amongst members and Rs. 225 subscribed on the spot. A committee has been formed to raise subscriptions.

EXECUTION AT POONA.

A DISTRESSING SCENE.

Dagda Bin Vittu Kharpuda, who was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Poona for the murder of an old man, named Ramjee Luximan after robbing him of twenty rupees was executed this morning at Yerrowda. The scene at the scaffold was a very distressing one as the condemned man was in a great state of prostration from fright and quite unable to walk. He had to be carried up to the scaffold and supported whilst the rope was adjusted.

ANNUAL CRICKET MATCH.

POONA vs. AHMEDNUGGER.

The annual cricket match Poona vs. Ahmednugger was commenced to-day, ground was wet, play began at two. The scoring of both sides was not heavy. The following are the scores :—Poona Gymkhana first inning—Bond caught Newman, bowled Oates 6,—Deas caught Moore, bowled Oates 5,—Captain Greig caught New man, bowled Oates 14,—Pocock caught Fernyhough, bowled Walton 22,—Dr. Martin bowled Oates 6,—Young bowled Barter 5, Sweny bowled Barter 8,—Krickenbeck not out 1,—Shearme caught Fernyhough bowled Barter 0,—Doctor Heffernan run out 4,—Melville run out 1. Extras 3 total 75. Bowling Analysis—Private Oates 75 balls, 28 runs, 3 maidens, 4 wickets. Walton 49, 14, 2, 1, Roger 35, 14, 1, 0, Barter 45, 16, 2, 3.

Ahmednagar first Innings—Fernyhough caught Heffernan bowled Greig 0,—Cooke bowled Greig 18.—Private Watson caught Shearme bowled Bond 5.—Major Barter bowled Bond 6.—Captain Rogers caught Hefferman bowled Greig 1,—Captain Walton caught and bowled Bond 1,—Kinsman bowled Greig 1. Lance Corporal March bowled Greig 0, Private Newman not out 3,—Private Oates run out 1,—Total 39. Bowling analysis—Bond 48 balls, 15 runs, 4 maidins, 3 wickets, Grieg 45, 24 2, 6.

Poona went in for second innings after 5'30 ; made better stand,-Captain Greig and Krickenbech went in, both were not out when time was called—scored 44, former 33 latter 11. The match will be resumed to-morrow.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

The Lieutenent-General Commanding forces is pleased to make the following appointments—Personal Staff.—Lieutenant Naylor 6th Bombay Cavalry to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir William Galbraith, Commanding Quetta District in addition to his regimental duties no qualified officer being available for duties of Aide-de-Camp alone with effect from 12th instant vice Captain Mallatsy Royal Engineers proceeded on leave out of India.

Several instances having occured of British Officers of Native Corps not being reported at annual inspection, attention of General Officers, Commanding Districts and Commanding Officers is invited that it is necessary for every officer whether present at or absent from inspection being reported on unless he is seconded, or is under rule required to be reported on elsewhere Commanding Officers will be held responsible for the complete preparation of sheet reports of every officer borne on the rolls of their regiments who is required to be reported on, they must be careful to ascertain that absentees will be reported on any acting appointments they may be holding or with corps to which they may be temporarily attached. Before reports are transmitted to command Head-quarters by General Officers commanding districts, they should be checked to ascertain that none are missing, and the list of reports forwarded should invariably accompany covering memorandum or letter. Bombay Command order No. 465 dated 10th September 1897, is hereby cancelled. Return showing the number of each rank required as drafts rendered of Batteries and companies of R. A. on 1st May annually should, however, continue to be furnished.

The undermentioned officers have passed examination laid down in para 130 G. Army Regulations India Volume 2 :—Lieutenant Lovell, 2nder Lieutenant Cowan 29th Bombay Infantry.

Under instructions from War Office Captain Benson, Shropshire Light Infantry is directed to proceed to England to join 2nd battalion to which he has been posted on promotion travelling at public expense.

Under instructions from War Office it is intimated that Second Lieutenant Head No. 12 company Southern Division has been transferred to 34th Field Battery R. A. and ordered from Singapore to India.

Under instructions from War Office command order No. 356 dated 8th July 1898 directing Major Ottley, Yorkshire Light Infantry to proceed to England, to join 1st Battalion is held in abeyance pending further orders.

Under instructions from War Office Command Order No. 342 dated 1st July 1898, directing Captain Forbes, Wilshire Regiment to proceed to England to join 2nd Battalion is held in abeyance.

Pending further orders under instructions from Army Head quarters it is notified, that Inspector of Army Schools and honorary Lieutenant Logan has been transferred to 6th Circle Poona, vice Seed transferred to 4th circle Bangalore.

With reference to Bombay Command order No. 385 of 1898, Lieutenant Wyatt R. A. is permitted to attend Garrison class commencing at Poona 9th August 1898, in lieu of Captain James, Manchester Regiment granted leave to England on Medical certificate.

Captain Cole, 2nd in command Erispura Irregular Force on being relieved by his appointment as officiating Commandant, Bhil Corps on return from leave. Lieut.-Colonel Bignell is directed to rejoin his own regiment he will travel on duty at public expense.

Undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under leave rules for Staff Corps, specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—Captain Clowes Assistant Commissary General 4th class for one year, pension service fourteenth year commenced 23rd August 1897. Lieutenant Holbrooke Quarter Master 24th Bombay Infantry for one year, pension service sixth year commenced 28th June 1898.

Undermentioned officer's are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under leave rules, Staff Corps leave to have effect in India from date of being struck off duty till date of sailing specified, period to count from date of leaving India. Lieutenant Swan Deputy Assistant Commissary General 2nd class for six months, pension service ninth year commenced 21st December 1897.

Undermentioned warrant officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate.—Conductor Edwards, Ordnance Department one year.

Leave out of India, on private affairs is granted to Lieutenant Colonel Reilly, Assistant Commissary General b/ Bombay command order No. 285 dated 27th May last is hereby cancelled.

Undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders 2nd Battalion Major Grant, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry Bombay Command 60 days from 8th August 1898 on privilege leave to Simla, Manchester Regiment 2nd Battalion Captain James 6 months on Medical Certificate out of India. Royal Irish Regiment 2nd Battalion 2nd Lieutenant Lawrence 6 months on Medical Certificate out of India.

Extension—Staff Corps Lieutenant Colonel Orr Commissariat Department 6 months Medical Certificate granted by the Secretary of State for India.

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

At a meeting of the suburban Municipality held this morning, Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahbudin, proposed a resolution to the effect that the Commissioners of this Municipality have heard with deep concern the sad intelligence of the untimely death of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, who was President of this Municipality from 1885 to 1897, and record their deep regret at the sad bereavement and their high sense of the great tact and judgment displayed by him in Municipal affairs. The suavity of his manners, his courteous behaviour and gentle ways endeared him to all with whom he was brought into contact. By his death the members of this Municipality have lost a most valuable esteemed colleague. They sincerely sympathise with and offer their most heartfelt condolence to Lady Jamsetjee, the present Baronet and his brother in their sad affliction. A copy of this resolution was ordered to be sent by the President to the Dowager Lady Jamsetjee, and the relatives. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Dadabhoy S[illegible]

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, JULY 8

Suppose a Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the condition and the status of Lawyers. The Commissioners would, of course, abstain from calling before them any members of the Bar. The law stationer would be the sole witness. Suppose a Royal Commission to examine into the condition and the status of the Medical Profession. They would carefully abstain from calling either painter or sculptor before them. The purveyor of colours and palettes would be the witness on whom that commission would depend. I speak as a fool, perhaps. But perhaps not. For a Committee of the House of Lords is at the present moment sitting on the Copyright question and the existing law of Copyright. Now Copyright is a property created by the author, and the property of the author, unless he chooses to part with it. Yet it will hardly be believed that up to the present moment not a single author has been called before the committee ! First a publisher ; then another publisher ; then a third publisher ; and a fourth ; and a fifth. Not a single author ! Can anything show more clearly the contempt with which the literary calling is regarded in official circles ? If literary men were ploughboys they could not be passed over with greater contempt. Yet there are educated men and women among them ; the profession is no longer a beggarly one ; some of them, if they do not retain their Copyrights, part with them for a substantial consideration. All of them create the property with which the Law of Copyright is concerned. That, I believe, has not yet been denied. What is this but the calling in of the law stationer as an authority on the status of the barrister ; of the apothecary on the medical profession ; and of the artist's provider for the condition and status of Art ? So that, you see, I do not speak as a fool.

On July 4, 1848, Chateaubriand died. He was eighty years of age. Born in 1768, he was a young man when the Revolution broke out. He saw the Republic converted into an Empire ; the Empire into a Monarchy ; a second Republic ; another Monarchy ; a third Republic. There would have been great interest, if not great grief, at his death—a poet of eighty too often outlives his reputation as well as his friends —but for the fact that all Paris was flocking to the solemn service for those who had fallen in the days of June. They carried his remains to his beloved Brittany, and buried them on a little island near St. Malo called "Le Grand Be." And then began the publication of his "Memoires d'Outre Toube." The history of the book is curious. The old man was poor, and almost in want. Some of his friends, in 1836, bought the work of him for 250,000fr. and an annuity of 12,000fr. The friends died ; their heirs made difficulties about the annuity. Then Emile de Girardin bought the right of publication, as soon as Chateaubriand should die, for 100,000fr. That was in 1844. In 1848 the poet did die, and the publication began in the volumes of *La Presse*. But the time was no longer opportune. Great politic l changes had taken place ; all over Europe there was movement ; there was rebellion ; there was revolution everywhere. Moreover, the sentiments of the old man irritated the Orleanists, who had just fallen, and the Republicans, who hoped to remain, and the Bonhpartists, who hoped to come in. Further, the name of Chateaubriand had been too long inscribed as the chief and head in living literature. We do not endure a literary King for more than a certain time. When Tennyson and Browning live t they reigned side by side ; then came a short period of Tennyson alone ; but it was short ; he did not reign a day too long. Chateaubriand, on the other hand, had been forty years a King, perhaps more, and there was a sigh of relief when he was gone. The "Memoires" excited comparatively little attention ; they were found to be full of himself, whom Chateaubriand openly admired above all other creatures. They were interrupted on their way through the columns of the paper, by *feuilletons*, tales, and other papers. After all, Chateaubriand has got for his memoirs what he most desired a lasting place in the literature of his country. Everybody reads the book, everybody grumbles ; everybody admires. And now there is going to be a new edition, with notes to explain to a forgetful world who they were—all the great people of whom Chateaubriand speaks.

These columns are not the place for ecclesiastical discussions ; nor am I the person to conduct a religious controversy. I would only repeat one simple question which was put forward by a letter in one of the papers, but I forget which. Is this. The Ritualists evidently desire to remain in the Church of England. So, also, do the Evangelicals ; so do the Broad Church people ; so do the moderately High Church people. And they all want the Established Church to remain. Well, then, since the Church contains clergymen so wide apart in doctrine and in creed as the representatives of these four parties, why not take another step and include as many of the Nonconformist bodies as are willing to come in ? There is certainly less difference between the average Wesleyan, Presbyterian, or Independent and the average Evangelical than there is between the average Evangelical and the Ritualist. We should then have a very fine, comprehensive, large National church. As for including everybody, that is impossible, because in matters theological there are always certain stiff-necked brothers who persist in standing alone. They are interesting people, but uncomfortable. I have a letter before me at this moment, it is from some profound Thinker, unknown to myself, who says that he has long been dissatisfied with the Creeds of the Churches, and has now hamered out a brand-new Body of Doctrine for himself, and asks me to read it. There is room for him and for me, again, in the world ! The position is sublime ! Perhaps an additional argument for a new comprehensive National Church is that it would lend so much more dignity to the man who refuses to come in. At present a man may be a Plymouth Brother, or a Big Christian, or anything. But there are already others in the same boat. "Some," as the nigger said, "eat de Mefod's Pie. Some eat de Paptis' Pie." But think of the solitary philosopher, like my unknown correspondent who eats his own Pie, all by himself !

There is a part of the Great Western Railway recently opened to traffic which I passed over the other day for the first time. It is the line between Reading and Devizes. Some of the trains are now taken over this line instead of the old line by Swindon At this time of year it is the most enchanting piece of country that I know ; it certainly wants sunshine and summer. That must be owned. Given, however, a day in early July, a day of hot sun after a rainy June ; with the meadows, where the hay has not been cut, bright with buttercups, and the hedges full of flowers, and the trees heavy with their summer foliage. The line runs through a broad shallow valley, with low hills or rising ground on either side. As for the country itself, I should think it would be a fine place for a little cycling tour. There is a great deal to see. Newbury, Hungerford, Devizes, Marlborough, are all towns worth seeing. There are British earthworks and camps in plenty, there is Silbury Hill ; there is Avebury, the Greater Stonehenge ; and there are scores of villages with Anglo-Saxon and other traditions attaching to them. One must not forget the Forest of Savernake, a real old-fashioned forest ; nor must we forget the splendid walk over the downs—dear to the memory of Richard Jefferies—from Marlborough to Swindon.

I pleasantly whiled away a three hours' journey the other day by reading over again Mrs. Shelley's "Frankenstein." I am ashamed to say how many years it is since I read it first—and last. The book belongs to a small library of novels which are read once by everybody who makes any attempt to understand English literature. Among them are "Rasselas," "The Monk," "The Castle of Otranto," "Caleb Williams," "Vathek" and a few others. As a rule not by reading them now more than once. It was interesting after many years to read once more the story of the man who made a other man complete in all his parts, and poured into him the breath of life and gave him the emotions, passions, and the conscience of man. Truth to say, the history on a second perusal did not much impress me. I found myself objecting at every line. Now to object, or to question, is fatal to a romance. One must accept everything, and be carried quite away and lose oneself owing to the creatures of the novelist. The hero frankenstein is represented as acquiring a knowledge of the human frame in vaults and charnel houses. This cannot possibly be accepted. He couldn't learn much in any charnel house. Next, he is represented as going to the same places for materials out of which the creature is to be made. Humph ! I fear that this cannot be accepted either. When the animal is finished, the maker of him discovers for the first time that he is hideously and frightfully ugly—a huge creature, eight-feet high, with large watery eyes, and features which suggest—in fact, the accounts of him suggests altogether the Flopping Bogey. Now, when Bogey comes to life he is described as "putting on a clothes." Yes ; but how did he get the instinct as to clothes ? He was not descended from Adam, and how did clothes that would fit an eight-foot Bogey happen to be lying about ? In the case of boots alone he would have taken large sixteens at least. How did that size in boots happen to be lying about ? His subsequent proceedings are still more curious. He instinctively eats berries and drinks water ; he finds a large cloak and puts it on. At this point it seems necessary for Caliban, or the Flopping Bogey, to learn something about humanity. He, therefore—which is a very clumsy artifice—finds an empty hut built against the wall of a cottage. He occupies this hut and peeps through a chink, by means of which he can see and hear what goes on in the cottage. We are supposed to believe that in this way he learns language, history, manners, ideas, and everything else—above all, the principles of right and wrong.

But this is not the most remarkable part of the book, also by this time in a rage against Frankenstein for making him so ugly. How, let us ask, did he know that Frankenstein was his maker ? In revenge he murders Frankenstein's brother, and by a simple trick, which could never succeed, even with the most credulous village jury, he causes an innocent girl to be executed for the murder [illegible]nstein is lonely. [illegible]ds in cottage. This time we hear nothing about charnel-houses. He repents, however, destroys the unfinished companion, and goes home to be married. The monster, who has now murdered his dearest friend, follows, and murders the bride on the wedding day. Then Frankenstein starts in pursuit of him, armed with lethal weapons. He nearly catches him, in the Arctic Seas, but just misses him. He is taken on board an English ship, falls ill, and dies. Over his death-bed Caliban Bogey flaps and slobbers and drivels ; and it is too ridiculous to bear the murderer of four innocent victims whine about "virtue and fame and enjoyment.' Finally, he announces his intention of proceeding alone to the North Pole, where he will gather the material for a funeral pyre, set fire to it, and so put an end to everything.

That is the story of Frankenstein. The way of telling it is after the manner of the ancients ; that is to say, there is story within story. The modern method would be to set Frankenstein on the scene at once, modelling his nasty beast. That was much too simple a method for the time. We are first asked to become interested in a certain person named Walton, who commands the ship that picks up the Avenger. We are not in the least interested in Mr. Walton. Then comes as a secondary part of the story, the Narrative of Frankenstein himself ; this includes the Narrative of the Arabian, which has nothing in the world to do with the story. But it is itself included in the Narrative of Caliban-Bogey, which is related in a cheerful cave on the top of a mountain in the Alps ; the mountain has been ascended on the back of a mule. The Bogey and his constructor are thirsting for Blood and Vengeance, but they pause in order that the Bogey may sit down and narrate at length his adventures. When he has finished, instead of killing his maker, he runs down the mountain with swiftness of a chamois. When the story ends with his departure for the North Pole nothing more is said about Mr. Walton, so that the opening chapters are practically wasted. Of course, we all know Walter Scott's introductions. This wrapping up of story within story was supposed, I know not why, to increase the the mystery and to aggravate the terror and the sympathy. Perhaps also there was some idea of shifting the whole of the fiction on some other shoulders. Mrs. Shelley pretended, in a word—a pretence that was too flimsy to be serious—that it was not she herself but Mr. Walton who was responsible for the surprising story about Frankenstein's miraculous powers. The last instance of the kind—at least, the last of any importance—is that of Charles Dickens's "Master Humphrey's Clock." You remember that Master Humphrey had a clock, and that Mr. Pickwick and one or two others joined Master Humphrey in opening the lower part of the clock and taking stories out of it; and that one of the stories was the "Old Curiosity Shop," and anything more absurd than this introduction to a splendid romance it is impossible to imagine. But it was an old-fashioned way.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The accident which happened last week to the well-known record breaker, J. Platt-Betts, was a marvellous instance of a man escaping form instant death. When one comes to consider the fact that he was at the time of his fall finishing a five miles trial spin during his training practice at sprinting speed, the only wonder is that all the life was not knocked out of him when he fell on his face on the cement. As it was he smashed his forehead, and, for a week his broken jaw has been so swelled that the surgeons have been unable to set it. The cause of this terrible accident was not, as many supposed, due to the common mistake of a "hanger on" misjudging the distance between his own machine and the pacing insmen in front of him, but was due to the fact that one of steering gear of the pacing quintuplet by an extraordinary and unprecedented accident. The steerer of the quint noticing that the machine jerked was horrified to find that his handle-bar was broken close to the centre, and as those machines are difficult to manage even when the steering is perfect it soon got beyond his control when one hand only was available, and finding a negotiable gap at the last corner under circumstances, the quint dashed into the railings and hurled its riders over them. Platt-Betts was, of course, unable to clear the running away multicycle, and striking it broadside, shot high into the air, and during a complete somersault, said by some unconscious. Of course, all prospect of his continuing his racing programme is now at an end, at any rate for this season. Although thanks to his magnificent constitution and for the healthy condition that a man is in who continually trains, it is thought that eventually he will be none the worse for so severe a mauling.

What is known as the "Summersgill Case" has now been finally decided by Mr. Justice North in the Court of the Queen's Bench, and his decision has given a widespread dissatisfaction amongst racing cyclists. Briefly the case is this :—Summersgill was an amateur licensed by the National Cyclists' Union. As such he raced in 1896 and 1897 for a seventy guinea challenge cup offered at sports promoted by the Doncaster Society, and on both occasions he scored a win and put his name upon the cup. It only remained for him to repeat his success in the current season in order to make this valuable trophy his own. But the local officers of the Union and the officials of the Doncaster Agricultural Society happened not to be on the best of terms, and in consequence of this friction it is alleged that the promoters of the race decided to throw the contest open to professionals. Thisd eprived Summersgill unless he resolved to relinquished his amateur license. His application to Mr Justice North took the form of a request that the Doncaster Society should be prevented from running the race under these altered conditions, but his Lordship held that the donors of the cup had given the Society full power to alter any of the rules applicable to the competition, and that he had no power to compel them to restrict it to amateur riders only. In consequence of this Summersgill has had to stand down and the race has been run, and amongst by an unknown local professional. The National Cyclists' Union supported Summersgill, and the Union rules expressly prohibit the alteration of conditions attaching to the offering of challenge cups, but, all the same, the law of the country has overridden the laws of the N. C. U.

The sport of hill-climbing does not flourish very greatly in this country, the only important event of this sort during the year held in the Metropolitan district being that organised by the Oxford C.C., which is held twelfthly in succession, held an open competition on Saturday, at Wales' Hill, near Caterham. The slope, though steep, is only 600 yards in length, and is well sheltered from the wind. From the time of the winner, W. Williamson, of the Anglo-Irish Club, Coventry, who covered the 600 yards in 1m. 51 secs., it is obvious that it is a hill which can be rushed on an ordinary machine without special hill-climbing appliances such as enormously long cranks or an exceptionally low gear. In fact the conditions of the race compelled riders to use at least a 66 gear and a crank not longer than 6 3-4 in., the exact combination used by the winner being 66 1-2 and 6 1-2. This is a wise condition; as such a combination is one not infrequently used by average riders for ordinary rides, and so affords a better indication of the possibility of a man and machine than the use of a specially "faked" bicycle. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the hill contest was that although a previous winner of this competition, F.W. Crewe, was unable to get nearer than fourteenth out of seventeen finishers, he being the only entrant using a chainless bicycle.

Oxford and Cambridge does not have the same attractive significance in cycling as it has in rowing or cricketing circles, the probable reason for this being the absence of suitable tracks at both the University towns. There is a track at Oxford, but it is quite obsolete in pattern, and no use for modern speed purposes, while Cambridge is altogether devoid of a path of any description, so that there are no opportunities for the development of pure speed amongst the undergraduates at either place. At the same time the annual Inter-Varsity contest has never been allowed to lapse, and this season has seen a keener interest in this contest than formerly, as the men have been training for a few weeks at the Sheen House track. The match takes the form of three races, at one mile, four miles, and ten miles respectively, and the first of these two were won by Mr. H. Fetherstonhaugh, of Christchurch, Oxford, his side also scoring in both these events. Cambridge, however, won the ten miles, but Oxford, having two out of three, scored the rubber.

At the same track a few days later the newly formed Amateur Cycling Association decided that one and ten miles championships. This Association is the newly-formed club recruited from the racing members of the University club and one or two other cycling clubs of a similar standing, and, as I understand objects has been to encourage amateur cycle racing among men wholly unconnected with the trade, and of its members I, Mr W. Bourke is head and shoulders by far than any of the others, and had no difficulty in disposing of both championships. Of course the Association being only recently established, the number of competitors was few, and the honour attaching to these so-called championships was little more than that of an ordinary club event.

A practical joker has had to pay the substantial sum of £24 6s. for indulging in the feeble wickedness of strewing tintacks on the highway. He pleaded guilty to the act, and said that he did not know that it was illegal and only did it by way of "fun." The magistrate, however, said it was a most dangerous practice, and might have been the cause of serious damage and perhaps injury to some passers-by. The defendant could hardly have pleaded ignorance as this was not the first occasion on which the Highway Act has been held to refer to distribution upon the road of anything calculated to do injury to bicycles. Incidentally, of course, tintacks might do serious damage to sheep, or other cattle, or even to pedestrians passing along the road, but the obvious intention, as confessed by the offender, was that to puncture the tyres of a man whom he was expecting to pass that way.

A very bad case of cyclists being involved in an accident, and not waiting to see the consequences, occurred last Saturday, near Waltham Abbey, in Essex. A man was found with a fractured skull, unconscious by the roadside, and being removed to the hospital, shortly afterwards died, but not before he had recovered sufficiently to say that he had been knocked down by a tandem bicycle, the riders of which had once made off, leaving him helpless by the roadside. It is such conduct as this that makes the old description of cyclists as "cads on casters" still applicable in occasional instances.

A County Court Judge in the North of England has been making some strong comments on the attitude of drivers towards cyclists. The case before him was that in which a driver of a coal van had boomed to a boy as he was passing on a bicycle, so that his machine was smashed against the kerb, and the boy himself only escaped by a miracle. His Honour said that there had been reckless driving on the part of the driver, some of whom, he said, seemed to take a pleasure in irritating people on bicycles. Fortunately, in this case an independent gentleman who had seen the accident, had taken the trouble to come forward and give valuable evidence. In the event the van driver was fined £2 10s., and the Judge warned him that bicycles must be protected from drivers who acted as he had done.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 28.

Poona is very quiet this year. No one will oblige us by doing anything lively. So there is nothing to talk about, those few ladies whose powers lie in the direction of scandal-mongering are out of employment. I hope for their sakes things will soon take a turn, and I believe that they will. The other day I took a walk round the verandahs at the Gymkhana—the upstairs verandahs—I went there to be quiet, and listen to the soothing strains of the band of the Royal Irish Rifles. But I was not alone. Two others had gone there before me. They wanted to be quiet too ; and were listening to the music quite in a way of their own. There are a good many 'affinities' or 'kindred spirits' or whatever the couple are called who take a fancy to each other in a way which Mrs. Grundy does not approve of. I saw some at a dance a little time ago. They were sitting behind a fan ; and the fan was not large enough. Small fans are the fashion this year ; how very inconsiderate fashion can be—and how very objectionable people can make themselves, poking about, and seeing what they ought not to see, and then telling I always tell—Hide and seek is to be one of the fashionable games here this year. The rules are not the same as those we used to have in the nursery. There was a trial game early in the month by moonlight, but the moon had set before the game was over. Those who took part declared it to be most successful, and we shall probably see a notice before long in our morning paper "There will be a game of hide-and-seek this evening, gentlemen wishing to play will send their names to the box."

Here we are at the end of July, and there is nothing doing. Poona is as dull as though it was'nt the season at all. Burra Khanas are the only form of entertainment, and what entertainments they are to be sure. To drive several miles on a wet night in a ticca garry ; to be shown into a hot room, on a hot evening ; to find a crowd of people whom you don't know, and probably don't want to know ; to find you have to take a lady, whom you have not called on, into dinner, to have to look cheerful over a bad dinner, a cold dinner, or even when you are situated in "Starvation corner" to have a punkah vigourously pulled, when you have got a cold in your head ; to have to forage under the table every five minutes to fish up your lady's gloves, or fan, or handkerchief, or one of the many little trifles that ladies carry about to annoy us with. And then when we are all gone away, our hostess ticks us off the visitors book with a big "D" against our names, meaning that we have 'dined' and will not be asked again till next year. I would not mind putting a few big "D's" in that book myself but with a different meaning. Burra Khanas are barbaric, grim institutions which should be done away with.

The first day of the Poona Summer Sky Races came off on Saturday 23rd. The weather had been as bad as bad could be, and the continuous rain of the last fortnight had played the deuce with the course. But over the rain cleared off on Saturday afternoon and the evening turned out as fine as one could desire. The attendance was not up to the average, and the grand stand was pretty empty. Amongst those present were His Excellency Lord Sandhurst and a party from Government House. General Duncan, and Captain Duncan, A.D.C., and a goodly number of Native Rajahs and Chiefs. The "Rookies" mustered strong, Archer, Butts, Moute, and several others were present. Most of the races brought out but poor fields, possibly another consequence of the bad state of the course. The "Colonials" was the first race, but as there were only two starters, the owners of "Sampler" and "Guidesman" agreed to divide the stakes. For the 'July Stakes' there were five entries Mr. Fisher's governor was installed favourite at 6 to 4, though his price declined later on. He won by a length from Shamdan, an 8 to 1 chance. Nancy, looking particularly fit, and with Grenhalgh to steer her, came in an easy winner in the "Nursery." Only three turned out for the fourth race "Trials"—Magistrate was favourite, but Quality surprised us by romping in an easy winner. "The Debut Stakes" was annexed by Chieftain who won by a length from Eclipse. Three started for "The Lilliputs," Clown taking the lead with a good start, at the half mile Chauvan came up, rounding the corner Ch ster closed in, and after a capital race won by half a length from Chauvan. There were five starters for the last race of the day. "The Polo Scurry." Russian was made favourite, getting away with a good start. He led the entire distance and won as he liked. A good many improvements have been made on the course since the last meeting. Another staircase have been asked to the grand stand, a new stand for Owners and Trainers, and a new sliding telegraph for the numbers and names of the Jockey's riding. This, however, was not put to use on Saturday. There was also a new system of automatic ticket registering, to check the number of those entering the enclosure.

The Poona and Kirkee foxhounds are going strong, and we have had some capital runs. On Monday the meet took place at Bamburda level crossing. Hounds arrived in spite of the weather, but owing to the continuous rain, and the consequent deepness of the country, there was not much in the way of Sport, although hounds soon hit off the line of a Jack and gave us a pleasant little run up to "Bullocks Hump" where he was lost amongst the rocks. Another Jack was soon found in a nullah in the ridge of hills beyond the Ganesh Khind and hunted over the ridge and into the low-lying land near Lakripul, where owing to the state of the country he was obliged to be given up.

There are rumours of balls and dances which are to come off during the two next months. But as yet no invit

...PARTY AT MADHAV BAUG.

...ion of Mr. Premchand Roychund, ... Sassoon, and other leaders of the ... in Bombay, a large number of citizens ... attended at Madhav Baug on ... evening, at an entertainment given in con... with the appointment of Mr. Damjee Lakhmi... the eminent farmer of Bombay, as a Justice of ... Among those present were many Euro... Parsees, Mahomedans, and Hindus. There were ... hundreds of the latter, chiefly Bhattias and ... members of the Jain community, to which ... Damjee belongs, and which he has benefited in a ... way. The conferment of the honour ... Mr. Damjee has been much appreciated ... a considerable ... for the person ... evidence had, in their ... knowledged. His co... honour bestow... with a fitting ... thanks to him ... services to his com... entertainment on Thursday ... a general desire to honour ...

The ... the weather, Madhav ... and its extensive grounds were rendered gay ... and flags, and profusely illuminated with ... hundreds of white and coloured lights. The ... hall and the garden grounds were ... with people before Mr. Damjee, the ... evening, arrived about 10 p.m. His ap... hour seemed to be a signal for a great ... in the crowded hall; for every body tried ... and speak to, or shake hands with ... the man whom they had met to honour ... evening. Time pressed hard, and therefore the ... presentation of addresses commenced at once. One was ... presented by the Cutchee Dasha Shrimali community, ... and another by the Shanaikvasi Jain Mandali. Both ... the addresses referred, in eloquent terms, to Mr. ... Damjee's acts of charity and benevolence. During ... the last two outbreaks of plague, he opened the Jain ... Hospital, and worked zealously as its honorary secre... tary; he assisted his co-religionists in Cutch by sup... plying them with food and other necessaries in the ... quarantine camps there; he opened schools and ... distributed prizes for the encouragement of re... ligious education; and he had made himself ... beloved and respected by his beneficence in a ... variety of ways. The reading of the addresses ... was followed by an harangue in Urdu by an up-country ... Jain, which moved the assembly to much enthu... siasm at the recital of Mr. Damjee's claims to their ... gratitude. The addresses were enclosed in silver ... caskets and presented to Mr. Damjee together with ... present of shawls. An adjournment was then made to ... the refreshment tables which were laid in another ... place. Separate arrangements were made for the ... Hindu guests, for whom native sweet-meats were ... provided in abundance. A string band played at ... intervals, and other amusements were provided for ... the guests. The assembly dispersed at a late hour.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Esplanade, Fort, Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill and Breach ...	0	1	3
B Parel, Chinchpoogly, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	3	6	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamathipura, Bhuleshwar, Chaupatty and Kumbharwada ...	4	4	16
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar ...	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tarlee, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	2	0	29
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	0	5
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	1	7
Total ...	9	12	93
Total plague deaths to date ...	30,736	26,144	119
Same date last year ...	5	4	119

There was one plague case on the 28th instant within the Municipal District of Bandora.

ARRIVAL OF RETURNED HADJIS.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s s. s. Nasseri, under the command of Captain F. Raffin, arrived in harbour on Thursday night; with 223 pilgrims on board from Jeddah, having left that port on the 17th July and sailing at Aden en route. During the voyage a death occurred amongst the pilgrims from natural causes. Yesterday morning the assistants of the Health Officer of the port visited the vessel. All the pilgrims were individually inspected and those allowed to land at the Mallet Bunder and conveyed to the pilgrim shed, where their baggage was disinfected by steam. Sixteen out of the 220 pilgrims being residents here were allowed to go in the town. The remaining 204 will be dispatched to-day to their destinations.

THE APPORTIONMENT OF PLAGUE CHARGES IN BOMBAY.

The following resolution of Government will be laid before the Corporation at its meeting on Wednesday, respecting the adjustment of plague charges :—

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th July 1898.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 3033, dated 13th June 1898—stating that the amount (Rs. 1,97,952-3-7) mentioned in the letter from Sir G. Cotton, late President of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, No. 1907, dated 4th March 1897, as the Municipality's claim against Government on account of plague expenditure in Bombay City chargeable to Government incurred at the close of the month of May to Rs. 3,75,000 in round figures; observing that against that sum the Municipality has been recouped by Government to the extent of Rs. 1,14,000 in round figures as shown below; and requesting that out of the balance of Rs. 2,61,000 due to the Municipality a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 may be paid to it as early as possible, and that the further sum of Rs. 61,000 may be kept in the hands of Government pending the final audit of the claims of the Municipality :—

	Rs.
Advance to the Bombay Plague Committee ...	50,000
Set off Police charge against the claim of the Municipality ...	59,000
Minor claims of Government against the Municipality for disinfectants supplied (about) ...	5,000
Total ...	1,14,000

Resolution.—It should be explained to the Municipal Commissioner that owing to the imperfect manner in which the accounts of plague expenditure have been rendered to the Controller General, that officer has found considerable difficulty in effecting his audit and the audit is completed Government is [illegible] payments in excess of a sum of Rs. 40,000, which represent approximately the difference between (a) claims up to 31st March 1898 under Class I referred to in the letter of Sir G. Cotton to Government and (b) the amount already recouped by Government. The Accountant-General should be requested to pay the sum of Rs. 40,000 out of the provision made in this year's budget for plague charges.

2. As regards the expenditure for the current year, the Municipal Commissioner should be requested to obtain henceforth separate vouchers for payments made by him on Government account, and to submit to the Accountant-General a general bill with vouchers from month to month. The Accountant-General will on investigation of the claims preferred by the Municipality order payments for the amounts indisputably due to that body and obtain the orders of Government in any doubtful cases. The pay and allowances chargeable to Government on account of Government servants employed in Bombay on plague duty should, if possible, be drawn direct from Government on pre-audited bills.

H. S. LAWRENCE.
Acting Secretary to Government.

VOLUNTARY INOCULATORS.

The Municipal Commissioner has forwarded to the Corporation the following list of medical men and lady doctors who voluntarily performed inoculations at the different inoculation stations, with the request that the Corporation may be pleased to accord their acknowledgment and thanks for valuable services rendered at a most critical time :—Drs C H F Underwood, N N Kotwak, K S Engineer, Miss Bendon, H J Dadyseth, N E Chubb, Miss Bradly, D Gama, S B Nayak, Ismail Jan Mahomed, N R Umrigar C Fernandes, D M Da Silva, [illegible] Dr V S Trilokekar, H N Seerval, [illegible] Rivera, Mantri, K E Dadachanji, [illegible] Vakeel, [illegible] Wadia, Mrs Alice [illegible] mal Treasury-walls, D R Tata, [illegible] ...ee Jehangir, and Morwanji Kavasji.

The mortality at [illegible] day was one from plague on Wednesday one from plague at Kharawad another at Kharawad and the third death from infant's disease of the newborn child of the District Judge Dr. Castro for the same dates last year the mortality was respectively three, four, and nil. Dead rats were found in twenty-five houses of Koliwada in the shir village of Bhimpore, about four miles from Damaun, whereupon the proprietor of the village Mr. Musaji Hajiahmed induced all the residents of Koliwada who are Kolis to vacate the houses and reside temporarily in the fields. The houses where rats appeared have been washed. During the epidemic of 1897 and up till now Bhimpore has remained free from plague.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

But for the unfortunate case which occurred in Marquis Street on Monday last, Calcutta would have been free from plague for nine consecutive days; that is just one less than the number required to liberate from the restrictions imposed by the Venice Convention. On Tuesday there were no fresh cases nor any deaths reported from the disease, and the number of patients under detention was decreased by one who was dismissed from the Medical College Hospital quite cured. The total number of cases since the outbreak still stands at 186 and the number of deaths at 181. The general mortality rate on the 26th was 41 an appreciable fluctuation from the previous day when it was only 30, but the figure compares favourably with the quinquennial average which was 45.

A Liverpool correspondent says :—Mr. Robert Sinclair Cecil, of Sea View House, Broadway, Douglas Isle of Man, announces his intention of entering a claim to the Marquisate of Salisbury. Mr. Cecil states that he has succeeded in tracing his pedigree back to William, second Earl of Salisbury, who, in 1608, married Catherine, youngest daughter of Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, but was previously married to Margaret Sinclair in London. Mr. Cecil is now in London completing his case.

MR. GLADSTONE IN THE JULY MAGAZINES.

As was to be expected, Mr. Gladstone is a prominent subject in the July magazines. "Good Words," besides reprinting the touching poem on an infant who was born, baptised, and died on the same day, contributed by the great statesman to this popular magazine many years ago, gives the full text of the beautiful hymn by Mr. Gladstone on the Holy Communion, of which as yet only two stanzas have been given to the world, Mrs. Gladstone having expressed a wish that the first appearance of the poem in its entire and original form should be in the magazine which first published her husband's "Impregnable Rock of Scripture." It is signed W. E. G. May 1836," and opens with the lines—

Lord, Thy temple's portals close,
Behind the outward-parting throng,
Scatter my spirit in repose.
So bind it here, Thy flock among,
That fickle wanderer else will stray
Back to the world's wide-packed way.

Here where Thine angels overhead
Do warn the Tempter's Powers away;
And where the bodies of the dead
For life and resurrection stay
And many a generation's prayer
Hath perfumed and hath blest the air.

Unseal my blindness by the hand,
Bread me to Thy familiar feast,
Not here or now to understand,
Yet even here and now to taste,
How the Eternal Word of heaven
On earth in broken bread is given.

Besides these items, the number contains a paper by the Dean of Lincoln entitled "Mr. Gladstone as Seen from Near at Hand," which, among other personal reminiscences, thus describes a Sunday spent alone with the great statesman at his official residence in the spring of 1893 :

A SUNDAY IN DOWNING-STREET.

It was no narrow or Puritanical Sunday, but it was a day visibly to him of religion, of rest of emancipation, of elevation. As always, the books of the week were put away, the novel as well as the book of facts or of thoughts. Sunday has its own books, not exclusively what would be called religious, but always such as touch different and higher keys. There was no State business of imperative moment, as of course there must be sometimes, to claim his attention. Talk ranged over many topics, but with the same character—great books, great problems, great memories. One could not but feel that in the uninvaded peace of these Sundays lay one of the secrets of the life, and more than the life, the freshness, vigour and buoyancy, which have outlived the ordinary term of years and measure of human labour.

Dr. Wickham lays special emphasis upon one happy characteristic of his illustrious friend not always found in those who hold a clearly defined dogmatic creed :

OTHER PEOPLE'S BELIEFS.

He had the utmost respect for the creeds of others, especially if they were, like his own, reasoned and definite. He took everyone to be as conscientious as himself, and he had a profound reverence for conscience. With both Roman Catholics and Protestant Nonconformists he had links of affinity on one side or the other of his mind, besides the link which he felt increasingly (as he said in a letter recently published) as the years went on to all who stood by the central doctrines of Christianity. He had less patience with a religion which did not know its own mind; still less with any suggestion of a Scotch-made religion, arrived at by omitting everything to which anyone took objection. He had the strongest desire to do justice to those from whom he differed most widely. It was a characteristic phrase which he used to apply to Mr. J. S. Mill—for whom indeed he had a sincere reverd and admiration)—"the Saint of Rationalism."

In "Longman's" the Hon. Mrs. Oldfield has recorded her reminiscences of a few days spent with Mr. Gladstone in 1880 at the house of the writer's uncle, Mr. Leveson-Gower at Holmbury :

A POINT IN THE ENGLISH CHARACTER.

"On one occasion Mr. Gladstone gave his opinion on the character of the English and of several leading English statemen of this century. He spoke of a curious point in the English character. Though very brave, he said we were more given to panic than any other nation, and that many of our leading statesmen were great alarmists. Sir Robert Peel was an exception, and he then launched forth in a panegyric over him: "A noble-minded man, so just, considering what was due to other nations as well as our own rights. Would to God he were alive now." Then, he said, was also the case with the Duke of Wellington, who was likewise a great lover of peace. He, however, was an alarmist.

In talking of the Tractarian movement, Mr. Gladstone denied that the Tracts were "Jesuitical," but made an exception in the case of the famous "Tract 90," and went on to say that he thought Newman's was "a Jesuitical mind."

LORD WESTBURY IN TEARS.

The conversation turned upon Lord Westbury, of whom Mr. Gladstone spoke with great gentleness, as if unwilling to blame where he could not praise. Mr. C. said Lord Westbury was not without sensibility, and instanced a circumstance told him by Lord Granville. After the scandal with reference to Lord Westbury's son, Lord Granville met the father, and asked him to dinner, saying "We have some pretty women coming, and I think it is a dinner you will like." He purposely spoke with rather marked kindness, and was astonished at Lord Westbury bursting into tears.

In another conversation Mr. Gladstone assented to Mr. Edward Cheney's statement "that Lord Palmerston believed Bacon to be the author of Shakespeare"; and, someone having quoted Burke's famous remark that under the old regime in France "vice lost half its evil by losing all its grossness," he declared "that was almost the only foolish thing that Burke ever wrote." Regarding Shakespeare's art of putting himself into the position of his characters, Mrs. Oldfield records an interesting little colloquy as follows :

THE BURDEN OF OFFICE.

He instanced Cardinal Wolsey, and quoted the lines :
"O! 'tis a burden, Cromwell, 'tis a burden
Too heavy for a man that hopes for Heaven."

saying, "So true! but how could the man know it? How could he know enough about the cares of State to tell this?" Mr. C. said, "By putting himself into Wolsey's place." But Mr. Gladstone was not satisfied with this explanation, but repeated again, with a far away look in his eyes, "O! 'tis a burden too heavy for a man that hopes for Heaven."

BRIGHT AND THE DOCTOR.

We used to play at whist every evening, but Mr. Gladstone would not play more than one rubber, and said he never played after tea at either whist or anything that should excite his brain. Nevertheless, he said he fell asleep at once when he went to bed and when we asked how he kept out thoughts of politics, he said he sent them away, and called in something else without difficulty. Bright could not go to bed. His brain was always working upon his speeches. When his health was beginning to suffer, Mr. Gladstone sent him to Dr. (afterwards Sir Andrew) Clark, who asked him why he came, and Bright answered, "Because Gladstone would give him no peace till he did."

The Bishop of Ripon's article on Mr. Gladstone in "The Sunday Magazine" is more in the way of comment than of personal anecdote. It is eloquent, like most of Dr. Boyd Carpenter's public utterances, and contains some interesting appreciations of Mr. Gladstone's character and labours. In the new monthly illustrated magazine entitled "Physical Culture," of which we have already given some specimens, there is an article on "Mr. Gladstone as an Athlete," the writer of which starts with the rather awkward confession that, strictly speaking, Mr. Gladstone "never was an athlete." The description, however, is justified on the ground that, if not an athlete, he was more athletic than those to whom that term is generally applied; and the writer does not fail to note how the idea of the Prime Minister felling trees at Hawarden, as seen in a popular photograph, struck the imagination of the people.

SIR HENRY IRVING HIS OWN CRITIC.

In the newspaper published in the London Press Bazaar, as dramatic critic Sir Henry Irving writes :—

I have been invited to act as dramatic critic for this journal, and have accepted the invitation with a full sense of my personal fitness for such an honorable office. There is nothing the actor dreads so much as the risk of being overlooked. For this reason, I single out my own contribution to the dramatic entertainments at the Press Bazaar, and leave the other deserving artists to shift for themselves.

What is this contribution of mine? It is the recitation of Calverley's "Gaminet Virgo," a moving piece, which has never received its proper recognition, even when I have recited it. I use this opportunity (which I may never have again) in my capacity of impartial critic to dwell upon its merits as I interpret them. Consider the opening lines :—

"A vast amount of years ago,
Ere all my youth had vanished from me,
A boy it was my lot to know,
Whom his familiar friends called Tommy."

What feeling!—my feeling, I mean! What a tender and also manly suggestion of boyhood's happy hours and unclouded confidence! No cheap cynicism here! No stirring up of murky dregs of human baseness! No libsen! Simply a picture of two noble English lads of the cast-iron sows and heads erect, full of sturdy resolve to fight life's battle fairly, and stand by one another! How unlike the false friends we meet in after years, who offer us the loving cup, and stab us in the back while we are drinking it!

Then comes the delicious touch of humour of those opening lines. Then comes the heart-ache—the awful flame of jealousy ignited by lovely Woman!

"She was approaching thirty two,
And I was then eleven—nearly."

Love and Time—Time and Love—the old struggle, and Love always triumphant!

Those noble English boys quarrel in the cause of Beauty.

"We met, we planted blows on blows,
We fought as long as we were able;
My rival had a bottle-nose,
And both my speaking eyes were sable!"

In this passage I am incomparable. You can hear the blows thundering, you can see the spurting nose, and even the beef-steak which (according to Mr Jingle's famous advice) I apply to my sable orbs!

Here I give you passion, not the degrading licence of the French drama, but the glorious rage of the good honest stand-up fight, the heroism which makes the boy father to the Englishman! You cannot understand this until you have heard me!

Then how beautiful is the end of this idyll—as I conceive it! "Miss P. was an angel simply," and she marries the writing-master. And in after years I offer this memory as an olive-branch to Thomas, who (there's the point) knows nothing about it, and can't queer my pitch by giving his account of the affair!

The delicacy I impart to this hint cannot be overpraised. No lover of true sentiment ought to miss it, and no dramatic critic can fail to seethat when traitors are about (stabbing old friends in the back, as I already mentioned (true sentiment is the only safeguard of the nation.

MR. BALFOUR has recommended to the Queen for a Civil Service pension of £50 Dr. Wm. Chatterton Coupland. The pension is granted in consideration of his services to the study of philosophy. His sight, on which his living depends, has been failing latterly, so the pension has come very opportunely, and it has come (says the "Daily News") with much grace from Mr. Balfour to a man whom he knows to be an ardent Liberal.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents decay and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from [illegible] and gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in existence. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, and Garden, London, and avoid [illegible] ous imitations.

FOOD IN WAR TIME.

STOREHOUSES TO FEED THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

MR. I. WALBRAN CHAPMAN writes in the *Daily Mail*.—We require for our yearly supply of breadstuffs about 30,000,000 quarters of wheat. We produce about 6,000,000 quarters.

For a great part of the year we have only six weeks supply; and this, in case of war, would constitute one of the gravest dangers it is possible to conceive.

The proposals I laid before the Agricultural Committee on National Wheat Stores were as follows :—

1. The Government should provide money by an issue of Two and-a-Half per Cent. Consols, or of terminable annuities to run for fifty years on that basis, and should therewith buy wheat, and erect large silo granaries, of 250,000 quarters capacity each, provided with the necessary annexes for cleaning, and drying wheat, so as to insure that all the wheat admitted into store should be kept in good condition for five or six years without risk of damage or deterioration.

These granaries would contain 30,000,000 quarters, or four months' supply, so that with the home produce the minimum stock of wheat in the country would be raised to six months' supply.

2. The granaries should be built on sites which would make them serviceable for great centres of population, for the districts where British wheat is largely grown, and for the provisioning of troops in case of need.

3. The Government should purchase in the course of three years 8,000,000 quarters of wheat, and should make this the fixed reserve.

SELLING ANNUALLY ONE-THIRD

of it, which would be matured wheat, and should hold the rest of the storage space for 2,000,000 quarters at the disposal of the growers of British wheat. British wheat should be admissible to the granaries to that extent, and should remain the property of the owners, to whom warrants for it would be issued, but subject, to the right of the Government, in time of war, to take it, under an Order in Council, on payment of its value at the price current of the day, with a further sum of 10 per cent. to 20 per cent., to be fixed by law as compensation for forced sale.

The farmers' wheat so stored might be regarded as a floating reserve, and if it were found that a sufficiently large quantity were always in store, the Government would be entitled to count upon it as such, whereas if the quantity kept in store were comparatively small, the Government would have power to purchase and hold more wheat for the fixed reserve.

4. The farmer would pay the Government an initial charge of 6d. per quarter to cover the cost of weighing, inspecting, cleaning, drying, and grading his wheat; and he would pay a monthly rent of 1 1-2d. per quarter for the storage room occupied by it, and for turning it over once a week, and so keeping it in firstrate condition.

5. I estimated that the capital

EXPENDITURE REQUIRED WOULD BE :—

(i.) For forty granaries with cleaning and drying annexes ...	£3,000,000
(ii.) For 8,000,000 quarters of wheat for the fixed reserve at 35s ...	14,000,000
	£17,500,000

I estimated the annual working expenses would be :—

(i.) Maintenance, depreciation and insurance of granaries ...	£63,424
(ii.) Wages and local superintendence ...	141,976
(iii.) Head and central staff ...	31,480
(iv.) Central administration ...	16,000
(v.) Brokerage, 1-2 per cent. on sales of 2,666,666 quarters at 35s ...	23,333
	£282,213

I estimated the revenue to be received from farmers' wheat as :—

(i.) For cleaning, drying, weighing, inspecting, and grading 2,000,000 quarters of wheat at 6d ...	£50,000
(ii.) For storage of 2,000,000 quarters of wheat at 1 1-2d. per month, for a mean term of eight months ...	100,000
	£150,000

Thus the net annual working expenses under this arrangement would be £132,213. The annual interest charge would be :—

If the money is raised on Consols ...	£147,500
If it is raised on terminable annuities ...	69,173

Thus the aggregate annual charge on the Consolidated Fund for carrying out this scheme would be about £580,000 if Consols be issued; and about £703,000 if the money be raised on terminable annuities.

Under these conditions the

FARMERS WOULD BE ABLE TO BORROW

money from the banks on their wheat warrants at 1 per cent. above the Bank rate, and to the extent of 80 or 90 per cent. of the value of the wheat at current prices.

This would be an advantage to the farmer of very high economical importance.

6. Should the Government be compelled to purchase the whole fixed reserve of 10,000,000 quarters, then the annual working expenses would come to £238,045, and the annual interest charge would be :—

If the money were raised on Consols ...	£535,000
If on terminable annuities ...	751,530

In this case the aggregate annual charge on the Consolidated Fund would be about £323,000 if Consols be issued, and £142,000 if the money be raised on terminable annuities.

In any of these alternatives the annual expenditure cannot be regarded as excessive when the safety to which it will restore the nation is considered.

The system of granaries I propose to use was introduced fifty years ago in America, and is coming into general use in this country and on the Continent, for it can be worked far more cheaply, and will keep the grain drier and sweeter than any other.

Silo granaries, or "elevators," are buildings containing silos for storing the grain, elevators for raising the grain from the bottom of the building to the top, and band conveyors placed both under the silos and above them, for carrying the grain from one side of the building to the other, and from one end to the other.

The silos in a granary are upright cells or bins, built above ground

TO A GREAT HEIGHT,

as, for instance, 100ft. They have openings on the top to receive the grain, and at the bottom to allow it to fall out.

These openings can be closed with suitable valves, or doors, and thus when dry grain is placed in a silo, no damp or foul air can get to it.

To treat 250,000 quarters of grain in a silo granary and keep it in the best possible condition, twenty-four men are sufficient, while 180 would be required to deal with the same quantity in a floor granary.

Silos, 100 ft. high, can be made of a special kind of concrete or mixture of cement and ground slag, which has been used of late years with complete success in many buildings where great strength has been a first necessity, as is proved by the state of those buildings to-day, and nowhere can this material be had of better quality or cheaper than in this country. The great warehouses of Swansea, the staircases and floors of the Municipal Technical Schools at Birmingham and Manchester, and those of one of the largest warehouses in Princes-street, Edinburgh, are instances in point.

In 1895 I inspected the Roumanian State granaries at Braila and Galatz.

The climatic changes on the lower reaches of the Danube, where the thermometer in summer registers 110 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade, and falls to 20 degrees below zero in winter, cause great difficulties in dealing with grain—difficulties which are aggravated by dense fogs.

Notwithstanding, the grain is kept in very good condition in the silos at Braila and Galatz, and this is in great part due to the surface of

THE "MONIER PLATTEN,"

of which they are constructed.

"Monier Platten" are slabs of concrete not dissimilar to the material I have described above but strengthened by webs of steel wire embedded in them.

It has been said, and repeated with insistence, that British wheat cannot be kept in good condition in a silo granary on account of its excessive dampness, and that it can be best kept for the purposes of both the farmer, and the miller and baker in the stack.

I have investigated the matter very fully, and an experiment made on a commercial scale in January last has given most satisfactory results, and proved that damp English wheat can be dried in a vacuum, by a system I devised some two year ago, and made as dry as the driest foreign wheat, and at a temperature of 104 degrees Fahrenheit.

The work can be done at the rate of 100 quarters per hour, and at a cost of less than 2d. a quarter.

When once the initial excess of moisture has been taken out of British wheat, there is no more difficulty in keeping it in good condition in a silo granary than in so keeping the driest foreign wheat that comes to our shores.

The researches of the late Professor Tyndall, and of the late M. Pasteur, together with the accumulated experience of half a century's work with elevators in the United States, have proved that clean wheat, containing not more than 12 per cent. of moisture, can be kept in close silos for a practically indefinite length of time—certainly for five or six years—without risk or damage, provided it be aerated as occasion requires.

The wheat entering a national granary would be weighed, cleaned, and dried, and graded according to fixed standards of quality, and stored in silos where no damp or foul air could reach it, and thoroughly aerated once a week.

The storage of wheat in these granaries would be far cheaper than any storage possible in stacks. The losses from weather and vermin would be entirely done away with, as would be the risk of loss from fire and thieves.

I. WALBRAN CHAPMAN.

AN EGYPTIAN CAUSE CELEBRE.

A CAIRO correspondent writes on July 1:—An Egyptian cause celebre has just been judged in the Native Criminal Court at Cairo. Prince Ahmed Bey Sayfed-Deen, a member of the Khedivial family, has been convicted of an attempt to murder his brother-in-law, Prince Fouad Pasha, by shooting him with a revolver in the Cairo Club House. Several very serious wounds were inflicted, and Prince Fuad narrowly escaped death. The accused is a young man of a passionate and violent temper, whose education had been entirely neglected, and who had never felt the salutary restraint of family discipline for his father died while he was yet a child. But a boy left thus unprotected is nearly sure to go wrong under the guidance of parasites, slaves, and women, who yield to every caprice and whim which he may display. Some extenuating circumstances were admitted, but the attempt to show that the accused was partially insane and hence not responsible for his acts was scouted. The crime was premeditated, and the sentence severe, namely, seven years imprisonment and a heavy fine to cover the expenses of the wounded man. But possibly the sentence may be somewhat relaxed on appeal. The reason assigned by the accused for the crime was that his sister, the Princess Chavkar Hanem, had been ill-treated by her husband Prince FuadPasha. There seem to have been faults on both sides, and the lady has been divorced. Now such a case as this—with its publicity—and the impartial justice meted out by a Native Tribunal to a rich and influential nobleman, speaks volumes as to the advance made in Egyptian justice and law under the wise training of the late Lord Cromer and Sir John Scott, for it is almost certain that a few years ago the crime would have been concealed and legal proceedings suppressed, as the incident had not a fatal termination. It appears that an offer of £10,000 was made by one of the Egyptian Princesses, whose name has not yet transpired, to secure the release of the accused. It is uncertain whether this attempt to bribe will be prosecuted, but the fact that it has been [illegible] pilloried," is a good sign of [illegible] certainly advancing in Egypt!

DOMINION DAY IN LONDON.

THE annual London dinner in celebration of Dominion Day was held at the Imperial Institute on July 1, the Canadian Confederation having come into being on July 1, 1867. Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada, presided, and there was a large and representative assembly.

The Hon. R. R. Dobell, in giving the toast of "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces," said Canada had been criticised for not taking her share in the defence of the Empire. When the necessity arose every man in Canada capable of bearing arms could be depended upon to come to the Empire's defence. He hoped before long to see a confederation of Australia, and also, when the Boers came to know us better, a South African confederacy.

Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock, Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Cooke, commanding the Canadian Bisley team responded.

Lord Strathcona, in proposing "The Dominion of Canada," said that the Canadians were true British and devoted subjects to Her Majesty they were none the less citizens of the Dominion. He joined Mr. Dobell in congratulating the Australian Colonies in being within measurable distances of federate union, knowing what great benefits federation had brought to Canada. He had similar hopes for South Africa, and trusted that the West Indies themselves might in future become a British commonwealth. In the past few years Canada had been able to secure the denunciation of commercial treaties which stood in the way of closer alliance between the Colonies. He could not see why any nation should take exception to this piece of domestic legislation. One foreign country proposed to except Canada on this account from most-favoured-nation treatment. Canada, with such support as she could always reckon on, would be able to protect her own interests, for she would always act with moderation. Mr. Mulock's presence in England at that moment was an earnest that everything possible would be done to secure the great boon of reduced postal rates between the Mother Country and other portions of the Empire. He was glad to say that better relations between Canada and our kindred in the United States were coming into existence. He prayed most fervently that the proceedings of the new High Commission would result in full satisfaction to both countries. Canadians did not wish to hold at arm's length their American neighbours in the matter of trade, but desired to be on the most friendly terms possible with them. They desired, however to continue for all time as one people with those of the Mother Country, endeavouring to do their part for the advancement of the great Empire of which they were all so proud.

The Hon. W. Mulock said that Canadians regarded the British Empire as the most splendid of human structures and the most durable of political institutions, and they were deeply attached to the flag whose sway meant the spread of civilisation. They were united to Great Britain, not only by interests and sentiment, but—and this was superior to all—by the duty that a people owed to the world. It would be a calamity to the world if anything should happen to weaken the influence of the British Empire—(cheers)—and Canada could best discharge her duty to the world by developing her resources under the inspiring influence of political union with GreatBritain.

The Hon. A. G. Blair, in proposing "Our Governors-General, Past and Present," said that they were curious to know who was to succeed Lord Aberdeen, who had won the affection of the whole people; but they had no anxiety, for the Imperial Government had uniformly shown wisdom in appointing Canadian Viceroys in the past.

The Marquis of Lorne, in responding, expressed a wish that Mr. Mulock should earn the title of the Minister of Penny Postage.

Mr. E. Blake, M.P., proposed "Our Guests." He highly eulogised Lord Herschell's great services on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in interpreting and moulding the constitutional position of Canada. His appointment to the new high Commission was a guarantee that Canada's case, so far as it was sound and just, would receive exhaustive examination and powerful presentation. Canada entered on this commission with no desire except to recognise the just rights of others as well as her own, and she was prepared to give as well as take in order to arrive at a mutually profitable settlement.

Lord Aberdeen said that if he could in any deree help to obtain a settlement honourable alike to Canada and her neighbours, a lasting settlement which would add to the prosperity of both countries, it would be the most precious memory of his life.

Lord Lister having also responded, Sir Walter Peace, Agent-General for Natal, said that by her preferential tariff Canada had given a lead which not only all the Colonies, but the dear old Mother Country herself, must follow. Only on that basis could the unity of the Empire be achieved, and only on that basis would unity be maintained.

Sir Charles Tupper proposed the health of "The Chairman," who briefly responded.

LONG RAILWAY RUNS.

ACCORDING to the latest Bradshaw, a train from Moscow is due to arrive at 7-45, and to start at 8-5, arriving at Kosiow at 10-39 the same evening. After waiting there for two hours the traveller would get a train leaving at 12-30 a. m. on Saturday, July 9, which would take him to Rostow, a town close to the north-east corner of the Sea of Azov, by 11-30 the same night. There he would only have to wait until 12-5 a. m. on Sunday, July 10, when he would get a train to take him to Vladikafkas, in the Caucasus, by 7-30 the same night. After waiting there till 9-22, rather under two hours, he would take a train on to Petrosk., due to arrive at 7-52 on the morning of Monday, July 11, when he would stand by the shores of the Caspian 3,253 miles from home after six days eleven hours and twenty-two minutes' travelling.

If, however, the traveller choose Siberia, a still more toilsome journey is before him, and he had better make the most of his hour and twenty-five minutes rest at Rjaebsk.

At 9-5 a train which has come through from Moscow starts on its eastward journey, arriving at Batraki, the terminus of the Wjasma and Batraki Railway, at 7-7 p.m. on Saturday, July 9.

As "Bradshaw" only allows the traveller five minutes at Batraki, it seems probable that he would not have to change his carriage, but would go through by the 7-13 train over the Samara and Slatoust Railway to Tcheljabinsk, where he would arrive at 12-20 a. m. on Tuesday, July 12.

Being now beyond the Ural Mountains, the railway arrangements allow him a rest of over twelve hours, the next train eastward starting at 1-40 p.m., and taking forty-eight hours on its journey over the West Siberia Railway to Obi Pristani, where it should arrive at 1-41 p.m. on Thursday, July 14.

After a rest of some twelve hours the traveller would start on again at 6-57, over the Central Siberia Railway for Krasnoiarsk, where he should arrive on Saturday, July 16, at 10-41 a.m.

From Krasnoiarsk the traveller would start on the last stage of his journey at 2-21 p.m. and arrive at Kiren at 5-11 p.m. on the following day, Sunday, July 17, twelve days twenty hours and twenty-one minutes from the time of his departure from London, having travelled in all about 5,107 miles of railway. He would have been over Russian railways, the latter distance being 350 miles longer than the journey from New York to San Francisco, and sixty miles longer than the sea passage from Liverpool to New York.

NO MORE SMOKE IN TOWNS.

ANOTHER OF BELLAMY'S DREAMS TO BE FULFILLED.

ANOTHER of Bellamy's dreams will come true in New York, and that before long, if the promoters of the Ramapo Water Company make a success of that venture.

Electricity to replace steam on the elevated railroads, in the factories and in the power houses of the surface railroads—that is the revolution in present methods which these men propose to make. They believe the American metropolis has reached the point where it can dispense with steam altogether, except for heating purposes.

No more ugly looking steam locomotives to haul elevated trains. No more steam engines, filling the air with dirty smoke, to run the factories of Greater New York. No more big power houses in different parts of the city to develop energy with which to run the cars in city thoroughfares.

Millions of dollars will be required to effect this transformation. Edward Bellamy, who first dreamed of this and many other changes, did not live to see it made. But a dozen New York capitalists expect to see it, and in the near future, too. They believe the change is coming, and they are ready to back up their belief with their money. For more than ten years have passed since these men first considered the idea, and they believe in its practicability now more firmly than ever.

Within a hundred miles of the city line are small lakes and rivers and mountain streams which are to play an all-important part in this revolution. These waters are to be "harnessed," just as the waters of Niagara have been "harnessed," by New York and English capitalists. They are to be made to develop electrical energy, and that energy is to be transmitted to the metropolis, and here used for running elevated trains, surface cars, and factories.

The fact has been demonstrated at Niagara Falls, however, that great quantities of electrical energy can be developed by the use of turbines and that this power can be transmitted for use in cities many miles distant. It has also been demonstrated by the Niagara experiment that the cost of electrical energy thus developed is much less than by the old methods. Many of the street railroads in Buffalo are now being run by power transmitted from Niagara, and arrangements are under way for a Pan-American exposition to celebrate the success of scheme.

SAVED THEIR RESCUERS.

ONE of the strangest of many curious tales of the sea which have been told to me (writes a contributor) was narrated recently by a retired officer of the mercantile marine.

"We were bound," he said, "from an English port to various ports in South America. Our ship was a small barque, carrying a crew of fourteen, all told. We were about 500 miles from our first place of call when some canned coal which we were carrying—nearly 100 tons—took fire.

"It was impossible for us to reach it, the barque being heavily laden, and the coal quite at the bottom, and there was nothing for it but to take to the boats. This we did, and were only able to get a tin of fancy biscuits and a little water into the two boats, and row clear of the ship, when she was blown up by the explosion of the coal.

"For three awful days and nights, under a broiling sun—we were very near the Equator—we nocked about on the lonely ocean, our only food one biscuit a day, and our only drink a drop of water which we sucked from a rag which had been dipped into our precious stock.

"Then we were saved by a German barque. It was a narrow shave. We were perilously near being missed, and I don't hesitate to say that if we had been, every man in the boats would have gone raving mad.

"The strangest part of the business comes in now. A hurricane suddenly sprang up soon after we got aboard. The wind was so fierce that, standing as close as I am to you, it was impossible to make anyone hear; and so strong that there was serious danger of the vessel foundering.

"It was a matter of life or death to shorten sail; but when the crisis came, not a single member of the German crew would lend a hand. Without exception they hid below, and the fourteen Englishmen who had been rescued had to set to work to save the others.

"We fought our way aloft, and after a terrible struggle we made the vessel snug and saved her. She was brought safely into port; but I don't think the foreigners were out of their way to make the real facts known No, said my informant laughing, there was nothing in the way of salvage in it for us